Recorder's Office

THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

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WEARY.

In a tall and stately mansion,
Near Fashion's thoroughfare,
In princely style and lavish,
Lived a haughty millionaire.
He had every joy and pleasure—
Everything that wealth could gain;
Yet, 'mid all this show and splendor
He often did complain:
"That bright and glittering pageant
Seemed like a funeral pall;
And he was growing weary,
Yes, weary of it all."

Cold and shivering, on a door-step,
Stood a thin and waste form,
With soiled and tattered garments
To protect her from the storm.
Friends, poor thing, indeed she had none,
Her husband, too, was dead,
And for the infant on her bosom
She craved a crust of bread;
For the world was cold and heartless,
And dreary was the strife;
Alas! she had grown weary,
Yes, weary of her life.

In a close, unhealthy workshop,
Stood a form so fair and mild,
Although seeking for employment,
Seemed nothing but a child,
"For herself," she said, "she cared not,"
But her parents were ill—
She only wanted work enough
To shield them from the cold;
All her bright and cherished hopes
To the earth long since was hurled,
And she, too, was growing weary,
Yes, weary of the world.

'Tis strange, yes, very strange indeed,
From the master, to the slave,
The only resting-place on earth
Free from pain—is the grave;
But in yon ethereal space
Is a bright and tranquil shore,
Where the good, the just and upright,
Will be happy evermore;
Where all is golden sunshine,
No sorrow, pain, nor care,
For God has promised everything—
Peace and comfort there.

MARRYING A CORPSE.

"I have done all I could for her," said Dr. Brace, as the sad visitors came and went after taking a last look at the fair face in the coffin.

"And so have I," declared Anna Ware. "But a broken heart is beyond the power of medicine or kind nursing to cure. Poor Estelle! I knew it would come to this, at last, and that all my watchings would be in vain. If Mr. Drury was here now, perhaps his harsh heart would repent his tyranny over his daughter. But there will be suffering enough in store for him, when he does return from his journey, and finds Estelle hidden forever from him in the tomb. Even she is to be more envied than he will be for the remainder of his life.

At the funeral of Estelle Drury there was a young man, named Lester Carroll, who had long been her acknowledged lover, and who possibly now regretted that his love had been so fully returned by her. Her father, a widower, and with no other child, was a man of unbending nature and bitter prejudices, and to them he willfully sacrificed all which conflicted with them—friendship, the esteem of neighbors, even the peace of his daughter. Conceiving a dislike for Carroll, with no sensible cause, he had resolved that the loves of the young couple should never be gratified; and, for more than a year past, Estelle had "pined in thought," with no other to plead for her to parental despotism save Annie Ware, her faithful friend and confidante who had been with her to the last, and had superintended the ceremonies of laying her out, and had given the directions for her funeral in her father's absence.

Carroll and Miss Ware were the chief mourners at the tomb, and received the sympathies, which under other circumstances, would have been shared by the father. But none, as they turned away from the graveyard, thought or spoke of Nathan Drury, save with sentiments of unmingled reproach for the cruel tyranny which had resulted thus.

Nathan Drury had, throughout his life, affected an extreme piety; and by way of proving his Christianity, he was noted for the expression of a Satanic hatred for all those who differed from his particular religious views. Loud and frequent in his exhortations at church, he had managed to maintain his position as a deacon, though, from the pastor down to the humblest member, there was little or no love for him; while those not belonging to the church did not scruple to express their scorn for the bigot and hypocrite, who furnished them with continual evidences of his unamiable, proud, and dishonest character.

It was this character for which Lester Carroll, young, frank, and liberal as he was, could entertain no respect; and as he resisted the religious dogmas dictated by such a man, the natural dissimilarity of the two was rendered the more hostile, and the love of Carroll the less hopeful. Angry disagreement between them, upon religious points, caused the breach to be permanent, and the interrupted intercourse of the lovers was only continued by secret interviews or by letters.

Weary of the forlorn protraction of his suit, Carroll had endeavored to induce Estelle to elope with him. But she shrank from such a thought with horror. Though despairing of any other mode to accomplish her wish, and though withering under her anguish, she preferred to live unhappy, or to die, rather than incur the scandel of the world by a clandestine marriage. In this she showed the firmness of her father, though in all else she was unlike him. From her mother she had inherited a nature strongly tinged with romance; but this did not allure her to adopt a romantic consummation of her love, by means of such a flight, which always entails calumny, however innocent; she seemed rather to prefer the romance of martyrdom; and many of those who had gazed upon her paling face and wasted form predicted such an end for her.

To the appeals of Annie, who had at last counseled her to flight, she remained as heedless as was her father to the mute appeals of her declining health; and when she sat with him in the pew, while he stood up loudly to proclaim the duties of Christianity, his words fell like mockeries upon those around, who glanced at the practical proof of his hypocrisy in the flower withering by his side.

A week after the funeral, Mr. Drury returned to his home, to find it empty. The cold, rebuking looks of those who responded to his frantic inquiries as to her sudden death and funeral, did pierce his hard heart with shame at last; but his remorse had come too late. Those who had once exhibited a semblance of regard for him, now studiously shunned him, and he had no courage any more to lift his voice in church. Her seat in the pew, gloomy as her tomb, was vacant. The admonitions of the pastor, to act as well as profess the Christian character, went like daggers to his breast; and even his home was now less comforting than the church; for every room spoke of the absent feet, every article of the missing hand of Estelle.

His grief was no transient one, for the unbending nature of the man had little elasticity. The blow which bowed had broken him, and he had not the happy faculty of those who, sympathizing in themselves, can readily court and find the sympathy of others. He felt that the judgment of God was on him in his declining years, and the desolation which had finally reached and made him humble, prevented him from any attempt to excuse his unfeeling conduct toward his daughter. This marked and permanent change in him did, in time, incite pity from some, and the tongue of reproach, at least, was silenced in others; for all felt that his punishment was "greater than he could bear," and that the hand of Heaven was dealing sufficiently with him. The downcast eye and bending form of the man with the once bold brow and port erect made him a warning where he moved.

Nearly two years had rolled by since the funeral, when one day the neighborhood was surprised by the public announcement of an exhibition of ventriloquism and legerdemain, to be given in the town hall, by "Professor Lester Carroll." It was supposed that the death of Estelle had been the cause of his sudden departure after that event he wishing to escape the sight and haunting memories of the "places which had known her, to know her no more." And it was now remembered that Carroll had formerly shown much fondness and talent for amateur exploits in the profession which now he had adopted. Till now he had not been heard of, and it was resolved to give him a profitable greeting at the hall.

On the day preceding the exhibition, Carroll called upon various acquaintanes, and finally, with Anna Ware, visited Nathan Drury; for he had heard that the old man had often avowed his sorrow for former harshness, and had lost the bitterness of his bigotry in the bitterness of grief.

Tears, and moans, and wringing of hands marked the sad but friendly reception of the man whom kindness might have made his son-in-law, and spared him a world of affliction.—They discoursed long upon the virtues of Estelle, and Carroll saw that the mind of Nathan Drury had become weakened by trouble, and that, in the place of fanaticism, superstitious notions, with perhaps an excess of real Christianity, had taken a strong hold upon him. He had become a believer in mysterious omens, in prophetic dreams, and supernatural appearances; and declared, that several times he had positively seen Estelle, when his senses were not confused by sleep, passing before him, and with a smile.

Neither Carroll nor Anna Ware expressed an opinion as to the probable correctness of this belief, but the former took advantage of it to invite Mr. Drury to his entertainment, at which, as already announced in the bills, one of the feats of magic was to test his assumed power to cause the apparition of any one dead person, mentioned by the audience, to be present on the stage, and sometimes even to speak to them, in the familiar tones and manner peculiar to the person when alive.

Mr. Drury assented, faintly and mournfully, and attended in the evening, accompanied by Doctor Brace and Miss Ware. The hall was crowded, and the feats of ventriloquism and necromancy astounded all; but these surprised them no more than did the presence of Nathan Drury, once so hostile to Lester Carroll as well as to all "vain shows." A few of the godless ones interchanged sly looks and nudges, tittered, and whispered that the deacon had become really converted at last; while others said they expected soon to see him rise and denounce the exhibition! But their ideas were speedily made to take a more solemn turn.

"I have now arrived at the closing feature of the programme; the most melancholy, to be sure, but the most interesting of all," said the Professor. "It may not be a test of my power actually to bring the dead to life; but I feel sure that you will consider it a sufficient proof of my ability to cause a lifelike apparition of the dead to appear, and even to speak if questioned by some friend who knew the person in life. Whom shall I summon?"

"Call Estelle," immediately responded Doctor Brace, who was seated in front, beside Mr. Drury and Anna. "Call Estelle Drury, who was known and beloved by so many among us."

Carroll bowed, and muttering an incantation in Latin, accompanied by mystic gestures, and plaintive music he concluded with the words.

"Spirit of Estelle Drury! If the wish of the living, who loved and mourn thee, has influence with thee still, by the spell of their grief and affection, I adjure thee to appear. Come! as they were wont to see thee. Come! in the attire and the look of life. Come! And if thou seest that their hearts do not mock thee, add to the wonder of thy seeming resurrection the music of thy voice, and speak to them. Appear!"

Retiring to the back of the stage as he spoke, while perfect silence prevailed throughout the hall, and the eyes of the absorbed father were riveted upon him, Carroll made a beckoning gesture, and in another moment his conjuration was obeyed; for there, in the place which he had occupied, stood the familiar figure of Estelle Drury, having glided noiselessly in from one side.

The semblance was so complete as to cause general admiration, mingled with horror; and while many strained their eyes as if to detect any deception, if deception there was, Nathan Drury rose from his seat, with heaving chest and tremulous hands stretched toward the vision, his lips parted, but silent, betokening his utter amazement.

There was nothing death-like in the perfect outlines of the form, head, limbs; life seemed to beam from the open eyes, and flush through the rounded cheeks, and glow upon the roseate mouth. Her garb was simply white; and the thin blue scarf, depending from one shoulder and fastened at the waist, appeared to heave above the full bust which it crossed. Facing the assembly, with easy attitude and serene countenance, she looked as if awaiting to be accosted by them.

"Let any one who chooses speak to her," said Carroll: upon which all glanced toward the agitated father, who, hastily leaving his seat and going to the edge of the platform, addressed her in a tone hoarse with emotion:

"Vision of my daughter, can you speak to me?"

"Yes, father," was the response, in low, but clear and melodious accents. "I have come for that."

"Have you anything to communicate?" asked he—any momentary doubt as to the genuineness of the apparition vanishing as he heard those unmistakeable tones.

"Nothing, if you disbelieve," was the calm reply.

"It is impossible to disbelieve, seeing and hearing this marvel! What supernatural power has brought you here and what would you say?"

"The power of filial love and filial pity, father. No other could have induced me."

"Did you then know how unhappy I am?"

"I long have known it, and long waited for some summons. It has come, and I have come, that I might soothe the heart which loved me once, yet would not yield to my love."

"I know it, Estelle!" sobbed the distraught father; "and deserve, though do not visit me with reproaches."

"I will not, father. You denied me happiness; but I am happy now. I am with one who loves me better than a father, and by his permission I thus appear to you. My stay is short, and these few words must suffice. Believe me when I tell you I will come to you soon again, but not beneath the public eye. Be comforted. Farewell!"

To the sound of music she disappeared, as noiselessly as she had come, leaving the audience still more mystified; and it was with some difficulty that the persuasions of Doctor Brace and Anna, who now clung about him, prevailed upon Mr. Drury not to mount the stage, with the purpose of pursuing the phantom.

Carroll now advanced, thanking the audience for their generous reception and indulgence, and announced a change of performance for the following evening. The curtain fell, and the visitors, much marveling, withdrew, variously impressed with the last unparalleled scene.

Was the figure really a phantom? thought some. It was plain that Estelle's father thought so, and who should know better than he? It had spoken, also, and many recognized the tones. But perhaps the ventriloquist had produced them. Yet the sounds and the sight, taken together, still puzzled every doubter; and all confessed it was impossible to account satisfactorily for the miracle, unless Carroll, in his wanderings, had met with some young woman an the exact counterpart of the lamented Estelle. But that of itself would be miraculous.

"She said she would appear again! She would appear again!" rapidly repeated Nathan Drury, when left alone that night; and in his disturbed slumbers she did appear, in dreams, which, when morning woke him, made the light of the sun almost hateful to him, for banishing a communion so precious.

On that day Lester Carroll again sought him, and found him haggard with increased distress.

"What unearthly secret are you possessed of?" asked he wildly of the young man.

"One that you shall know in time," said Carroll; "though, perhaps, it would do more harm than good, since what occurred last night has so appalled you."

"Give it to me, oh, give it to me!" implored Drury. "Give to me the magic power to summon up her image when I please, and may God so bless you as you will then bless me!"

"I can do so," said Carroll, earnestly. "But you forget how once I implored in vain of you, to bless me with her living hand. I prayed, yes, and she prayed for you to make us happy; but you coldly refused, giving no hope save that which exists beyond the grave. Why, then, should I bless you, you who were mindless of my peace, as well as of her own? Can you restore her to life—the life you sacrificed? And could you do it, what reason have I, save judging by the past, that you would be more merciful than before? Oh, how little do fathers think, when, through pride or prejudice, they stand between their children and those their children love, that they once loved, themselves; or reflect on the desolation which came or would have come upon them, if their love had been so baffled!"

"I know it, I feel it, keenly, madly, Lester; but be magnanimous and have charity; if for no other reason, by virtue of the common bond of love which binds us both to her! Give me the secret which can recall her image."

"I will. Behold her then, again!"

The door was flung wide open, and into the room walked Estelle, arrayed as she was on the night before. She advanced, with outstretched arms; but her father receded at first, in superstitious terror.

"My father, I am alive!"

"God of heaven, is this possible?"

"It is quite possible," said Carroll, with a smile, as the father and daughter touched hands and then embraced. "You have introduced yourself to Mrs. Estelle Carroll, Sir; and after you are sufficiently assured of the resurrection, I will venture to explain how I came to marry a corpse."

In a few moments Mr. Drury was enough composed from the bewilderment of his joy to listen to the secret.

By the aid of Dr. Brace and Anna Ware, Carroll had overcome the scruples of Estelle against the adoption of a ruse, by which her marriage would be relieved of the odium of an elopement and the interference of her father. She had been enabled, successfully, to feign death; and before night had fallen upon the tomb, her lover had borne her far away from it, and they were married, without fear of scandal or the persecution of parental fury. Driven by desperation to this resource, she had designed never to return to one who had proved so unnatural to her. But rumors of his remorse and decline had often reached them, and at last induced them to relent and venture upon an experiment to test the real feelings of the father and pave the way to a possible reconciliation. It was now effected, by means as odd as the marriage; and the happy sequel may be imagined, there having been nothing unnatural nor supernatural in that.

MICE AND REPTILES.

In an English work called the "Life of a Soldier," we find the following accounts of battles between mice, scorpions, and centipedes, in Barbadoes. The brief narrative is full of interest. "In clearing the ground for the camp we disturbed a variety of noxious reptiles, such as whip-snakes of an extraordinary length, but not thicker than a goose-quill; centipedes of a large size, whose backs were plated like a lobster's tail, and scorpions. Having heard that mice were the natural enemies of the two latter, I procured a few that I might be a witness of their combat. The arena was the space circumscribed by a glass bell; and upon letting a scorpion and a mouse loose in it a grand display of manœuvring commenced, the mouse trying to bite off his opponent's tail, which terminates in a sting, and the scorpion watching for an opportunity to strike him with it. Should the former succeed in his object, the latter falls a prey; but if stung, the mouse swells up and dies in convulsions. However, the mouse is generally the victor. Equal generalship is required in the engagement with the centipede, which defends itself with two small nippers, placed at each side of its mouth near the poison bags. One of our men found a large tarantula on his shoulder one morning when he awoke, and it suffered itself to be removed without doing him any injury. He brought it to me as an amateur, and accordingly I placed it under the bell with one of the hardest bitten mice. It immediately reared itself on its hinder legs, remaining motionless in this posture, while the mouse ran round the bell apparently unwilling to face its new antagonist. This continued for a short time; and then, as if under the influence of an irresistable fascination, the mouse jumped suddenly into the arms of the tarantula, which quickly seized him with two nippers resembling the claws of a cat, and situated each side of the head, and with such deadly effect that the little quadruped swelled up and burst. I next let loose two or three mice at a time on the tarantula, but they all shared the same fate [illegible] with their party leaders, a due rally-

[From Wilke's N. Y. Spirit of the Times.]

PURIFICATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Revolutions never come singly. War is a great reformer, and commotions which shake society to its foundations must necessarily make new associations of the elements. Following this principle, the great parties of the country are now in chaos, and fresh agglomerations of the separated particles are constantly going on. At the commencement of the rebellion, politics were divided into two great halves. They were respectively known as the Democratic and Republican parties. The former, by the watchwords of "freedom," "equal rights," "protect the arm of labor," and by its notoriously radical tendencies, early took possession of the imagination of the country: the latter was merely the inheritor of the defunct Whig party—a thing which had no instincts, and which was simply a coldly intellectual and conservative machine. This reputation adhered to the Republicans, notwithstanding they infused new life and warmer doctrines into the veins of the paternal organization; while the Democratic party retained its popularity, mauger its extending patronage of slavery and a gradual concession of its principles. Corrupted by an almost continuous exercise of power, its leaders had become great lords of place, and, like the nobles of the European monarchies, held in their hands, or dispensed according to their will, all the dignities and profits of the nation. These men, though not named Marquises and Dukes, as such persons are entitled in Europe, are in effect the Barons of this empire; and Democrats though they call themselves, are practically the greatest aristocrats in the land. By means of a cabal, which they call an organization, they manage to retain, from year, possession of exclusive privileges and absolute control; and no one gets within their favored circle except through favoritism, and on terms by which every aristocracy replenishes its order.—The unsuspicious masses, who are the basis of this power, accept the professions of these men as the claims of their support, and not seeing them glittering with any signs of rank, simply believe them to be plain Democrats like themselves. It never strikes them that, as soon as a man ascends from the multitude to take the rank of "office," he practically ceases to be one of their order; and that he is thenceforth much more likely to form combinations with those above him, to retain position, than to relapse back into the undistinguished flood, for the sake of principal. They have not reflected, moreover, that the office-holders of monarchies are always the nobility and its dependents, and that, by a parity of reasoning, place-holders and party leaders, who dispense office in this country, are the very worst counselors which the Democratic portion of the community can have.

The history of the Democratic "organization"—we do not say *party*, for that implies the people—is a strong proof of the truth of our position. It came into full power under Thomas Jefferson. It reflected his excessive love of liberty, and adopted all his radicalism, and incessantly developed progressive instincts down to the hour when Jackson left the chair. In that illustrious period, had any one suggested that the day would come when the organization representing the Democratic party would be tolerant of treason—that it could be made to evince an inaptitude of war, or that it would ever bear with patience the insulting tory nickname of "Conservative"—he would have been regarded on all sides as a senseless slanderer, and have provoked nothing but the deepest indignation. Immediately, however, after the suppression of nullification by Andrew Jackson, the Southern factionists commenced debauching the Northern mind with the doctrine of states rights and tendered a new alliance to the Northern Democratic politicians for its support, on the basis of a mutual division of the spoils. The bargain being made by insipient traitors on the one side, and by men whom a long course of vicious practice had exhausted all conscience on the other, the interests of the country had no consideration in the compact. It was simply a treaty between two sets of rogues, one of which rested upon a subtratum of negro slaves and yearned for monarchy, and the other reposing on a mass of votes, which, through blind confidence in custom and a religious revereuce for the talisman those leaders bore, were as tractable handling as the Southern stock in trade.—Both sets of bargainers were morally of the self-same stripe, though in boldness of design and dignity of purpose the Southerners loomed greatly over the dirt-eating dogs with whom they dealt. They were tired of Republicanism, but did not like equality with laboring neighbors, and wanted a separate country and a King. The others were simply without any public principle and ready to steep their country into any shame, provided they could continue to ride with the proslavery aristocrats on the top crest of power. We did not wonder, therefore, when we saw them rapidly desert the principles of Jefferson, and regardless of the desire of the earlier democracy to "enlarge the boundaries of freedom," and open the Southern country to the labor of the white, sink the inexpressible infamy of acquiescence in the maxim that "the negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect."—This marked the utter subjugation of the Northern doughface; and, asking no more, the Southern conspirators were ready to revolt. The doctrine of State rights, throwing off its thin disguise, took its true color of secession and levied war upon the nation. By this act the Democratic "organization" which had ruled the country, was violently rent in twain, and the upper fragment was left stranded on the Northernbank. The masses of the party, indignant at this perfidy and double treason, were unanimous for war; but their treacherous leaders, indifferent to everything but their imperiled ascendy, stood aloof from the generous fusion of the people, and waited for the hour when they might cajole them back from their patriotic impulse, and reenslave them to the imperious reactionists. In this way the "organization" added treason to its previous heresies, and we are length behold the phenomenon of the Democratic sentiment perverted into opposition to righteous war, and meanly adopting the tory symbol of "conservative." Meantime the Democratic principle cast off by those who assumed to be its guardians sought, a lodgement in another quarter. There is always a certain quantity of caloric in the political condition, as there is in the structure of the earth, and when it shifts from one quarter it necessarily settles in another. So, the Republican organization, by the natural laws of compensation and through the lateral pressure applied by thousands of Democrrts who were following their principles, absorbed the generous doctrines which the apostates had repudiated, and became in fact the Democracy. We, therefore, now propose that, having adopted and proclaimed the Democratic principles and being in good faith devoted to the punishment of a revolt made in the interest of slavery, to be surmounted by a king, that the new organization, thus reënforced, and practically consecrated to democracy, shall formally assume its name, and thus give to the progressive masses, who are [illegible] with their party leaders, a due rally-ing point from the reasons which they hate. The honest Democratic masses know these party leaders to be unfaithful to their trusts; they have seen them first try to stop the war upon the rebels, next try to shield them from its penalties, and even beheld them sink to the unutterable shame of scheming with a foreign Minister for intervention in that vile behalf. Loathing these party leaders, therefore, but still carried along by the rotation of the "machine" under that control, they have passively adhered to the organization because they really did not know where else to go. The time has come, however, when they must arouse themselves to the fact of their own independence, and abjuring the newly proffered Southern text of slavery, subordination and government, and spewing from their mouths the bateful title of "conservative," adhere to the good old doctrines of radical progression, which made the name of Democrat an honor in the land. Wherever those doctrines go the Democracy must follow. The creatures who have previously manipulated the elections in their name are of no more importance than so many flies about a carrion.—By abandoning them and their dictation, merely a vile machine is cracked; the Democratic party still remain entire—relieved and purified by the absence of those remorseless kites. The Democratic element, thus happily emancipated is then at liberty to choose its candidates; and finding a banner inscribed with the sacred title of its faith, and supported by such names as Dickinson, Chase, Hamilton, Wadsworth, Stanton, Sickles, Tremaine, Grant, Rosecrans, Hooker, and a thousand more of Democratic note, will easily know where to choose. The allies of the South will then stand out in hideous distinctness, the pallid light of sullen watchfires showing the standard bearers of pro-slavery conservatism in Vallandigham, Shidell, Seymour, Mason, Pendleton, Cox, Davis, Wood, Bradbury, Beauregard, Pugh, Quantrell; and branding them indellibly with the appropriate name of traitors. The sub-social revolution therefore, which is working underneath the war, will culminate in good; and, in place of the former grand political divisions of the country, the two next will be those of the Progressive Democracy and the Conservatives, or Copperheads.

If the gentlemen who are now meeting in Union Conventions, to which the so-called War Democrats adhere, but will lay these facts to heart, and take the thing properly in hand, there can be no other parties but these two in the country. There is but one great issue before the people. The antagonistic principles of democracy and aristocracy are making their final struggle for the possession of mankind.—Loyalty, the maintenance of the Union and support of the war, are, therefore, only incidents to the superior question. All the generous and beneficient ideas are on the one side, and all the vile and pernicious ones are on the other. Let us, therefore, have a watchword worthy of the cause. The term Union party is too vague, the term Republicen is exhausted and abused, and the term War Democratic is too limited for the broad doctrines of the class it indicates. There is no other team, therefore, for those who support the nation, advocate the war, execrate slavery, and defend the rights of labor, but that of the regular Democracy. Under this banner its battlos must be fought, and under that talisman the most honorable victories can be won. That banner was cast away and its principles discarded by its regular custodians, and the Republicans, who have picked it up and planted it before them, are entitled to its halo. There is no better name; none half so good.—All the great victories of politics have been won under it, and we doubt if anything enduring can be won without it. With the masses of men there is more power in a watchword than a principle; and while the intelligent devotees of doctrines will follow their faith into whatever camp it leads them, the multitude will stand aloof until they behold their accustomed signals marshaling the way. Over the minds, even of the most intelligent, these signs and emblems of a cause have an almost religious influence; and in relation to the War Democrats, who form so large a portion of the Union party we feel that the suggested title would be a just concession.

We commend these views to the early deliberation of Union Conventions wherever they may meet. They are founded upon an accurate knowledge of human nature and of party instinct; and if the mere policy of party is to be consulted, we direct the attention of those Conventions to the fact, that expunged as the Sonth is from the National councils, the progressive party hold but a bare majority in the popular branch, and that some spell must be appealed to, to speedily unite the multitude against the threatened influx of the unpurified Southern flood, which conservatism again threatens to let in. Let the loyal Democrats, therefore, abandon the conservative banner to the Copperheads and let there be but one banner henceforth for the true Democracy. If that be inscribed, equal rights, wages for labor, National supremacy, and the republican unity of the continent, the party that rallies under it must inevitably win.

JOHN BILKING'S PRAYER.—From too many friends, and from things at loose ends; good Lord deliver us!

From a wife who don't love us, and from children who don't like us; good Lord deliver us.

From snakes in our boots, from torchlight processions, and from all new rum; good Lord deliver us.

From pack-peddlers, from young folks in love, from old aunts without money, and from cholera morbus, good Lord deliver us.

From wealth without charity, from pride without sense, from pedigrees worn out, and from all rich relations, good Lord deliver us.

From newspaper sells, and from pills that ain't physic, and from females who faint, and from men who flatter, good Lord deliver us.

From virtue without fragrance, from butter that smells, from nigger camp meetings; and from cats that are courting, good Lord deliver us.

From other folk's secrets, and from our own, from Mormons, and mediums, and women committees, good Dord deliver us.

From politicians who pray, and from saints who tipple, from rye coffee, red herrings, and all grass widows, good Lord deliver us.

In New Orleans, the Western boys are "awfully down on niggers," and the other day they would not allow them to ride on the same train of cars running from the city to the camps and onward. Recently the soldiers had a "brick" in their hands as well as in their hats, and pelted all "nigger sogers" on the way, from the windows and platforms of the cars. They hoot at and guy the "unbleached American citizen" prodigiously, especially those in "soger" toggery.

In the highest places there is the least viriue. When Satan sought to lead our Saviour into temptation, he conducted him to the top of an exceedingly high mountain.

Undoubtedly a government will be just as corrupt as the nation will let it be.

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

E. B. BOUST, : : : : EDITOR.

FRIDAY. : : : : OCT. 9, 1863.

☞ WE are a day behind with our paper this week, owing to the tardy operations of the deputy Recorder. The order was passed by the Board of Supervisors authorizing an election, on Saturday last, and we did not receive the copy of the precincts and judges until last night—Thursday. Making four days from the passage of the order; when we should have received the same, had the deputy Recorder attended to his business, on Tuesday evening, at least. We exonerate the Recorder of all blame in this matter, as he has been confined to his bed during the time, and was obliged to depend upon his deputy, who has neglected his business and delayed ours.

STILL AHEAD!—After all the favoritism and maneuvring to place others in places above it, our battalion acquitted itself most creditably during the late encampment at Sacramento; and we are informed by disinterested parties who had an opportunity of witnessing the exercises, that the Pacific Guard, of this place, was the best drilled company on the ground—except the Sacramento Guards—a company organized eight or ten years ago. The boys are not entirely satisfied with their trip to the capitol, or the manner in which matters were conducted. They object to being drilled in the company drill when they are fit and ready for battalion and regiment service. There has been considerable effort displayed in order to "puff" the late encampment into notice, but from what we have been able to gather from those who were in attendance, the whole thing utterly failed to accomplish the object intended. This will ever be the case so long as the present system of appointing field officers irrespective of military talent is pursued. Gen. Collins may be an excellent *man*, and we learn he is a very worthy gentleman, but yet unfit, for want of military knowledge, to command a brigade; he would probably manage a milk ranch with much judgment and skill.

COLORADO COPPER.—Some of the claims recently located on the Colorado, near Fort Mohave, assay 36 per cent. copper to the ton, of the surface rock. This is a larger per cent. than the great Union lead at Copperopolis produces from its surface. The fortunate discoverer of one of these claims arrived last week; his first visit was made to the great Clothing House of HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO., corner of Sutter and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, and purchased a complete outfit of their unrivalled Clothing and Furnishing Goods, Next day, he looked as prepossessing as his samples, and sold 200 feet at $40 per foot.

☞ LAST week we mentioned that the swine were after the Marshal; we now announce that the tables are turned, and the Marshal is after the swine with a crooked stick, and has had coraled some twenty this week. Dogs are not so plenty either, this week. We are glad that our remarks has had the desired effect.

THERE was on hand in the Treasury of this State on the 3d instant, the sum of $324,826. After the adjournment of the next Legislature there won't be so much.

UP WITH THE TIMES.—In order to be fully prepared for the great increase of travel which it is anticipated the new roads now in course of construction over the mountains will bring over his road, Mr. Madden has let a contract to parties to build and repair his turnpike from the point known as Bartlett & Thomas' reservoir, to a point just above Illinoistown. The present road will be considerably widened and improved, and in many places an entire new road made, which will make it as good a turnpike as could be desired. The road will be from sixteen to twenty feet wide, and will be completed by the first of May next.

REGIMENTAL COLORS.—In addition to the sum of $109 50, contributed at the late Encampment by the members of the First Battalion, Fourth Brigade, for the purchase of Regimental Colors, the business men of Dutch Flat have subscribed and paid over to H. C. Kelsey, Color Bearer, and C. W. Staples, Color Guard of the Battalion, the following sums:

E L Bradley...	$10 00	W C Jones....	2 00
W & P Nichols	5 00	G Cohen.....	2 00
Hall & Allen..	5 00	W D Jones....	2 00
N Planchard..	5 00	J A Wilson...	1 50
B H Bartlett..	5 00	H Freddle....	1 50
C M Kopp....	5 00	P Gimmel.....	1 00
H W Nelson...	2 50	T Schubert....	1 00
W D Harriman	2 50	W Hooper....	1 00
J L Sanderson.	2 50	C B Plummer..	1 00
J E Lynde....	2 50	S A Miller....	1 00
F Burckhalter.	2 50	H Brinkman...	1 00
C Seffens.....	2 50	L B Arnold....	1 00
J S Jones.....	2 50	P W Bergantz.	1 00
A Towle.....	2 50	J Damsguard..	1 00
Arnstein & Co.	2 50	C Adler.....	1 00
H Runckle....	2 00	W H Hillhouse	1 00
R Hudepohl...	2 00	L G Blais.....	1 00
Cash.....	2 00	H Hudepohl...	50
J M Childs....	2 00	P B Holmes...	50
L M Ellis.....	2 00		
Total.....	$89 50		

WE invite the attention of the reader to the correspondence of the President and the Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York. The first letter of Wood was written immediately before the battle of Fredericksburg, and it is thought by many that the battle might have been avoided had the suggestions made by Mr. Wood been acted upon.

INTENSELY PATRIOTIC.—A gentleman of high standing in the Republican ranks on being asked by a friend if he was ready for the draft, replied as follows:

"Ready!!! If my distracted country needs me—if she requires the sacrifice of my life—if the tottering edifice of our glorious Union needs to be cemented with my heart's blood—if it is necessary, for her preservation, that she strides onward to victory over my dead body, then, sir, the victim is ready! With a heart prepared for any fate, and with a firm trust in Divine Providence, I shall, with a lively feeling of doing my duty, and nothing but my duty, march boldly on—to the Collector's office, and pay my three hundred dollars!"

☞ ALL wars are opposed to the principle of live and let live.

PRETTY COOL.

We publish an article this morning on the first page headed "Purification of the Democratic Party," taken from Wilke's New York Spirit of the Times. We publish it not because we endorse it, but in order to show the extreme length the present party will go in order to bolster up a bad cause and deceive the masses of the people. The writer says that the present party—Republican—is composed of the remnants of the old Whig party: an organization without "any instincts," and a mere "intellectual idea," which, we presume no one will gainsay; but as for practical political governmental system, is indebted to the defunct carcass they have endeavored to resurrect; they have all the odious isms of the old Whigs without possessing one of their virtues. This rebellion has been a godsend to them by way of furnishing what they are pleased to term a "principle," upon which their leaders eagerly grasped in the outset, and taking the wrong end of the "principle" which they now falsely tell the masses was the practical workings and the settled intention of their organization from the first. If it is really true that they are sincerely in favor of a restoration of the Union, why do they oppose the only practical method of bringing this result to a speedy termination? We appeal to the history of all republican governments from Camillus down, if this is an honest interpretation of the principle of a people's government; and we also appeal to the history of the Democratic party from the time the measures advocated by Jefferson were endorsed by a majority of the people down to the time when Polk left the Presidential chair, if our single article of faith contained in the Republican creed has been in consonance with the settled and avowed principles of the Democratic party. To be sure the party now in power have, when a measure was generally thought to be "popular" advocated its adoption to lessen odium rapidly coming upon it, yet in no case that we are cognizant of has that party adopted measures by its own free will or by force of principle incorporated in its organization, that would tend to the advancement of the welfare of the masses or the dignity and stability of the Government, when such action tended in the least to conflict with the principle of centering the controlling power in the hands of the few who placing it where it legitimately belonged, Democratically speaking, in the hands of the people.

The writer seems to think—and predicates his entire argument upon the hypothesis—that the outbreak in the South was brought about by reason of the Democrats. This we deny. The principles of Democracy teach a cheerful obedience to the Constitution, and the laws as interpreted by our judicial tribunals, and no one who is opposed or withholds his support of the one or refuses acquiescence to the other can be a democrat; Democratic principles imperatively enjoins that all who favor them shall be good citizens. The act of supporting "edicts" of any man, when not founded upon the principles of the law and the spirit of the institutions of the country, does not, in our opinion, make one an enemy to his country. How long and how persistent were the leaders of the present Republican-Union party engaged in traducing the characters of the Judges of our Supreme Court for rendering judgment in the Dred Scott case? And how many who belong to what they term their "Purity Party," are willing now to acquiesce in that decision? Men selected for their honesty of purpose and purity of character in high moral rectitude, to adorn and give majesty our government by their long years of public service and their superior and exalted talents were considered by the Republicans as fair objects to hurl the poisoned shafts of their fanatical malice. No stone was by them left unturned to bring these Judges into disrepute; and who were the men, both North and South, who nobly battled in favor of the laws when interpreted by the Courts? Not the Republican party, neither did the Abolitionists! But its was the members of that party which has ever been most conspicuous in rendering aid and support to the Government founded upon the Constitution. Then to say that the Democrats have forsaken their principles is simply ridiculous, and the man who attempts to substantiate the assertion lays himself liable to the charge of slander. The writer proposes to the different Union Conventions that may hereafter meet, that they formally adopt the Democratic name, and announce to the "world and the rest of mankind" that the Democrats having cast aside their principles, the same were floating about without any abiding resting place, were taken up by their most inveterate enemies—the Republicans—and having been revamped would hereafter be adopted by the Union party in place of their own. Probably Mr. Wilkes thinks that because Cameron was cunning enough, under the sanction of Mr. Lincoln, to steal twice as much in four months as Floyd could do in as many years, the Republicans are justly entitled to the name, looking at this matter in the light of a stealing operation, we think the party has richly merited the sobriquet, if any reliance can be placed in the reports of committees appointed by Congress, and the stealing and thieving accomplished by members of this party be deeds of merit, they should monopolize all the titles of the present day and makes a requisition on antiquity to pay the balance. Let the reader imagine Horace Greely, Thurlow Weed, Henry Ward Beecher, and other fanatics announcing in their respective papers, in large black letters, with points of exclamations bristling around them, the nominations made by the "Regular Democratic Party." Men who have contributed their best energies, and long years of their lives in battling against these same principles.

The article was probably written for the purpose of satisfying the consciences of those who have suffered themselves to be intimidated or cajoled to desert the time-honored teachings of their fathers; but to think seriously of the Republicans, with their known proclivity of taking things, seriously meditating the stupendous fraud upon the people by adopting the Democratic name, almost staggers belief. We however think, the writer's reason for desiring a change of name a good one, he says that "the term Union party is too vague, and the term Republicen is exhausted and abused." [illegible] the "Republican party" is exhausted [illegible] what could you expect from a thing [illegible] stinct." The "Union party" was but an abortion of the Republican and Abolition parties, made to serve the purposes of deceiving the people and satisfying the radicals, by turns, of both parties. In conclusion, the Democratic party emphatically object to surrendering its name or principles, for many reasons, one of which is, that the Republican party is not worthy of it, the leaders of which are unfitted by nature and association of circumstances to carry out the measures of the Democratic party, or to maintain the honor and dignity of its long list of victories.

[For the ENQUIRER.]

EPISTLE TO THE GENERAL.

Good morning, General! and how do you find yourself after the late encampment? Can you tolerate a little chat, this morning? I should like to enquire what you think of our Brigade? and how many encampments, like the late one, you judge it would take before you could conscientiously leave off the "citizen" in conjunction with, and when addressing us as, "soldiers?" Indeed! so many, General! But a great deal would depend upon our "Instructors," and the "school" in which we were drilled? Officered exclusively by our own company officers, and drilled exclusively in the "school of the company," we could learn no more, and no faster upon the plains of Sacramento than upon the hillsides of our homes? Isn't that so, General?

Many of our officers are genial gentlemen whom I highly esteem; but wouldn't it be a good plan, General, when a Camp of Instruction is assembled, at such enormous cost, to have a *soldier* or two present to scatter a little information among the troops? At least, to make it imperative that every officer have a copy of "Casey" in his possession which he may be obliged to *show* to proper authority! I think it would, General! It is a matter of regret with "ours" that the "School of the Battalion" was not thought of in our late exercises. But perhaps a knowledge of this is not essential to the "citizen-soldier?" You should know, General—you should know!

Too much should not be expected of us, in ten day's drill; yet soldiers in the East have won laurels with no further preparation than this. But we achieved something, General, we achieved something! We ate our rations, and perfected ourselves wonderfully in singing "the John Brown Hymn!" Believe me, General, we pride ourselves upon the manner in which we now render this popular hymn! Good morning, General!

SERGEANT K.

CERTAINLY SO.—The Alta, in discussing reconstructive theories, says:

"The President has issued his proclamation abolishing slavery in certain States, and he cannot, for the honor of the nation, withdraw or modify it. It may be that the Courts, by and by, may decide the proclamation to be unconstitutional. If they should do so, all good and loyal citizens are bound to acquiesce in the decision. As matters now stand, however, it cannot be altered or modified. The men who got up this rebellion brought about the abolition of slavery. They must now stand the consequence of their own acts."

As the President says, "the promise having been made, *must* be kept." The Courts may annul it—nothing else can, if the National arms succeed.—*Sac. Bee.*

Have you any doubts as to the success of the National arms, Mr. *Bee*? That "*if*" would lead one to suppose that you entertained great doubts in that respect. The least reverse has a marked effect upon some of the fair weather friends of the Government.

What power gave the President law-making privileges, save so far as the adoption of measures to "*put down*" the rebellion? And the measures so adopted being only in force during the existence of the rebellion, will cease on its suppression. We did not know that any one claimed for him the power of making any laws. The adoption of measures for a specific purpose is slightly different from the laws of the Medes and Persians. The Constitution nor the people never contemplated giving Congress the power to interfere with the internal arrangements of any of the States, except so far as to compel an obedience to the general laws passed by authority of the Constitution, and no more; it will certainly not be claimed where the rights of the people are so carefully guarded, and the Legislative powers so plainly defined, that that which was restricted in a legislative body was intended to be given to an individual. The idea is not pregnant with respect and veneration for the sagacity and statesman-like qualities usually attributed to the framers of the Constitution. We take it that the President is justifiable in adopting such measures—during the rebellion—as may seem best calculated to restore peace and quietness to the country; and we claim that the people have a right to differ with him as to the measures he may adopt to bring this result about, and they have a right to expect that their opinions, if expressed in decent language, be received and treated in a respectful manner. The Emancipation Proclamation, will have no force after the suppression of the rebellion; it is a military law, and cannot possibly exist when the civil law assumes its sway.

County Treasurer's Monthly Statement, of the Month Ending October 1st, 1863.

Amount of cash receipts for County purposes	$3,642 86
Amount of cash receipts for State purposes	2,717 28
Total amount of cash received during the month from all sources	$6,360 14

AMOUNT PAID OUT OF EACH COUNTY FUND FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.

General Fund	$ 6,116 49
Redemption do	27 03
Hospital do	87
School do	5 00
Do Districts	1,532 00
Road Districts	665 12
Indian "	00 00
County Judge's Fund	145 13
" Clerk's "	00 00
Total Amount paid out for County purposes	8,450 61
Amount paid the State	

AMOUNT OF CASH ON HAND IN EACH OF THE COUNTY FUNDS,

General Fund	9,360 86
Redemption "	873 60
Hospital "	1,916 10
School "	163 18
do Districts	6,100 86
Road Fund Districts	2,742 12
Indian "	57 70
Co. Judge's "	00 00
Co. Clerk's " overpaid 60cts	00 00
Estate of Deceased Persons	120 84
Total amount of cash on hand belonging to the County	$21,056 46
Total amount of cash on hand belonging to the State	$2,717 28
Total amount of outstanding registered County Warrants	$287 05

E. M. BANYARD, Treasurer.
AUBURN, October 1st, 1863.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

Correspondence between President Lincoln and Fernando Wood.

MR. WOOD TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1862.

HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: *Dear Sir*:—On the 25th of November last, I was advised by an authority, which I deemed likely to be well informed as well as reliable and truthful, that the Southern States would send representatives to the next Congress, provided that a full and general amnesty should permit them to do so. No guarantees or terms were asked for other than the amnesty referred to. Deeming this information of great value if well founded, I communicated it in substance to Hon. George Opdyke, the Mayor of this city, whom I knew to hold confidential relations to members of your Administration, and proposing through him, that if the Government would permit the correspondence, under its own inspection, I would undertake to procure something positive and definite from persons connected with the so-called Confederate States. Mr. Opdyke stated in reply that several Senators from New England States were then in this city, on their way to Washington, to whom he would at once communicate the proposition, and advise me of the answer. Knowing that these gentlemen were your friends, and supposing that I should be speedily informed of the result, I have delayed until now making a communication direct to you.

I now learn, however, from Mr. Opdyke, this day, that he failed to see these Senators when in New York, and that he had not made the proposition, and that therefore you are not in possession of it as coming from myself.

As an humble but loyal citizen deeply impressed with the great necessity of restoring the Union of these States, I ask your immediate attention to this subject. The magnitude of the interests at stake warrant some formation, if it be only to ascertain if it be grounded upon even probable foundation. If it shall prove groundless no harm shall have been done, provided the inquiry be made, as it can be, without compromising the Government or injury to the cause in which it is now engaged. If, however, it shall prove well founded, there is no estimate too high to place upon its national value.

Now, therefore, Mr. President, I suggest that gentlemen whose former political and social relations with the leaders of the Southern revolt may be allowed to hold unofficial correspondence with them on this subject—the correspondence to be submitted to you. It may be thus ascertained what, if any, credence may be given to those statements, and also whether a peaceful solution of the present struggle may not be attainable. I am sure that nothing that I can say can add to your own well known desire to produce this result. Your exalted position, the embarrassments and responsibilities which surround you upon all sides, the bleeding condition of the country, becoming exhausted not only in the impoverishment of its blest life blood of industrial production, but in the deterioration and consequent destruction of our political institutions—and call upon you, as our chief ruler, to take one step upon the road of peaceful effort, by which to ascertain whether the time has not arrived when other measures than brute fighting may not accomplish what military force has failed to do. In the origin of this struggle, you foresaw that such a time would come. Your inaugural address, delivered nearly two years ago, pointed out with prophetic vision the certain results of the impending conflict of arms. Your language then was, "Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you." You saw that a bloody and terrible struggle "the small voice of reason" would intervene and settle the controversy. You know that since the establishment of Christian civilization, negotiation and compromise have sooner or later determined every military contest. It cannot be otherwise here. Has not the time arrived when, to quote your own language, we should "cease fighting," at least long enough to ascertain whether "the identical questions" about which we began to fight may not be amicably and honorably adjusted, and the "terms of intercourse" be once more peaceably established? It is to this end that I now address you—with confidence in your patriotism, and with no desire to interfere with your legitimate constitutional prerogatives. I am, with high respect, yours, very truly,

FERNANDO WOOD.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO MR. WOOD.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, December 12, 1862.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD: *My Dear Sir*:—Your letter of the 8th, with the accompanying note of same date, was received yesterday.

The most important paragraph in the letter, as I consider, is in these words: "On the 25th November last I was advised by an authority which I deemed likely to be well informed as well as reliable and truthful, that the Southern States would send Representatives to the next Congress, provided that a full and general amnesty should permit them to do so. No guarantee or terms were asked for other than the amnesty referred to."

I strongly suspect your information will prove to be groundless; nevertheless, I thank you for communicating it to me. Understanding the phrase in the paragraph above quoted: "the Southern States would send Representatives to the next Congress," to be substantially the same as that "the people of the Southern States would cease resistance, and would reinaugurate, submit to and sustain the National authority within the limits of such States, under the Constitution of the United States," I say that in such case the war would cease on the part of the United States; and that if within a reasonable time "a full and general amnesty" were necessary to such end it would not be withheld.

I do not think it would be proper now to communicate this formally or informally, to the people of the Southern States. My belief is that they already know it; and when they choose, if ever, they can communicate with me unequivocally. Nor do I think it proper now to suspend military operations to try any experiment of negotiation.

I should, nevertheless, receive with great pleasure the exact information you now have, and also such other as you may in any way obtain. Such information might be more valuable before the first of January, than afterward.

While there is nothing in this letter which I dread to see in history; it is, perhaps, better for the present that its existence should not become public. I therefore have to request that you will regard it as confidential.

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

MR. WOOD TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17, 1862.

HIS EXCELLENCY, ABRAHAM LINCOLN: *My Dear Sir*—Your letter of the 12th instant was handed to me on the afternoon of the 15th instant, by Mr. Wakeman, the Postmaster of this city.

Pardon me, Mr. President, when I say that your reply has filled me with profound regret. It declines what I had conceived to be an innocent effort to ascertain the foundation for information in my possession of the desire in the South to return to the Union. It thus appears to be an indication on your part to continue a policy which, in my judgment, is not only unwise, but in the opinion of many is in conflict with the constitutional authority vested in the Federal Government.

I think, however, that my proposition is in keeping with your own expressed conditions upon which the war shall cease. You say that "when the people of the Southern States would cease resistance and reinaugurate, submit to and maintain the national authority within the limits of such States under the Constitution of the United States, that in such case, the war would cease on the part of the United States."

Admitting the position as correct, you will see that as a condition precedent to such submission the opportunity to do so must be afforded. It cannot be expected that the Southern people will cease resistance, so long as we proclaim our intention to destroy their local institutions, their property and their lives, and accompany the declaration with corresponding executive, legislative, social and political action. They cannot cease resistance and reinaugurate, submit to and maintain the Federal authority, if we will not let them alone long enough to do so. If they really desire acquiescence, and are willing to send delegates to the next Congress, as I am advised, how can they do so without the opportunity, and without some intimation or guarantee as to the reception of their representatives in Washington. The act of sending representatives to Congress is within itself a full compliance with your own conditions. If thus represented by their own selected agents, chosen under the forms and in pursuance of their own local State laws governing such elections, they will compose an integral portion of the government, and thus give the assurance of an "acquiesence and submission" of the very highest and most satisfactory character.

My respectful suggestion was that you should put it in their power to take this course. It would require a simple proclamation of general amnesty, to be qualified if you please by such conditions as to render it void in case of non-compliance within a limited period. You have established a precedent for this mode of speaking to those people. Your Emancipation Proclamation told of punishment. Let another be issued speaking the language of mercy and breathing the spirit of conciliation.

The painful events which have occurred since my communication of the 8th inst., but emboldens me to renew its suggestions. I hope you will now no longer refuse "to suspend military operations to try an experiment of negotiation." I feel that military operations, so bloody and exhausting as ours, must sooner or later be suspended. The day of suspension must come.—The only question whether it shall be before the whole American Union, North and South, shall be involved in general ruin; or whether it shall be while there is remaining sufficient of the recuperative element of life by which to restore our once happy, prosperous and peaceful American Union.

In compliance with your request, that your letter shall not for the present become public, I shall withhold its publication at this time.

With high regard, yours, etc.,

FERNANDO WOOD.

BORN.

In Dutch Flat, October 1, 1863, the wife of Wm. C. Richmond, of a son.

For Justice of the Peace,
E. B. BOUST, of Dutch Flat.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RECEIVED the Assessment Roll of District No. 4 for the year 1863, from the County Auditor, notice is hereby given that the State and County Taxes are due and payable, and that the laws in regard to their collection will be strictly enforced," and that I will be at my office in Dutch Flat on Saturday of each week for the purpose of receiving the aforesaid taxes from the Tax payers of this Township. C. M. KOPP,
Collector of District No. 4.

October 7, 1863.—1m

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By Virtue of an execution to me delivered and directed on the 5th day of October A. D. 1863, issued out of the court of O. H. Young, a Justice of the Peace in and for Township No. 7, County of Placer and State of California, on a judgment rendered in said court on the 5th day of October A. D. 1863, in favor of W. H. Lyon and against the Defiance Company, composed of John Steele, Andrew Steele, Richard Steele, William Stewart, Robert Lowden and William Lowden, for the sum of One Hundred and Ninety-nine 50-100 ($199 50) dollars, and for costs of suit taxed at twenty-seven 15-100 ($27 15) dollars, I have this day levied upon and will expose at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the brick store, in the town of Iowa Hill,

On Saturday, the 31st day of October, 1863,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, interest and claim which the said defendants, John Steele, Andrew Steele, Richard Steele, William Stewart, Robert Lowden and William Lowden, had on the 2nd day of October, A. D. 1863, in and to the following described property, to wit: A certain lot or parcel of mining claims, situated on Succor Flat, and known as the Defiance Claims, and bounded as follows, to wit: Fronting south on the brow or rim of the hill above Wheeler & McKee's ditch, and running or extending back in a northerly direction to the centre of the main hill or divide; on the East by the Copper Bottom claims, and on the West by the Succor Flat Company's claims, together with the tunnel, blacksmith shop, dump-box, sluice boxes, and all rights, privileges, fixtures and appurtenances thereof and thereunto belonging. Also, a certain ravine, lying in a south-easterly direction from the Defiance Company's claims, running or emptying into Shirt Tail Canon, and running or emptying tailings from the Defiance Company's sluices, together with all the tailings, flumes, sluice boxes, rights, privileges, fixtures and appurtenances thereof and thereunto belonging. All of which said property is lying, being and situate in Township No. 7, Placer county, California.

All of which named and described property I shall sell as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgment together with the costs due and to become due thereon.

E. EDWARDS,
Wisconsin Hill, Oct. 5, 1863. Township No. 7.

DUTCH FLAT HOTEL,

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

Corner of Main and Stockton Streets.

CHARLES SEFFENS, PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR IS DESIROUS OF INforming the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity as well as the traveling public that he is now making large additions to his heretofore spacious hotel, which will render it one of the most comfortable and commodious house in the mountains. He is now, as formerly, prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage with well aired rooms, clean beds, and fare not surpassed in the State.

The Stage books are kept at this hotel, and persons booking their names will be called at any hour. Grateful for past patronage he solicits a portion in future. C. SEFFENS.

may 14-tf

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic.

We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause.

Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-similie of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Principal office, 48 Dey street, New York. Price only 25 cents per bottle. REDINGTON & CO., 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco, Agents for California. aug. 7-6m

AGENCIES.

THOS. BOYCE is our authorized agent for San Francisco, through whom all business connected with this paper in that city must be transacted.

W. B. LYON, of Iowa Hill, is our authorized agent for that place and vicinity, all orders for papers, for printing, advertising, and subscriptions will be promptly attended to.

E. B. HOPKINSON is the authorized agent for the ENQUIRER for the towns of Little York, Yankee and Red Dog.

O. W. HOLLENBECK, of Gold Run, is our authorized agent for that place and vicinity, to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

A. O. MALLENBERG is our authorized agent for Last Chance, Michigan Bluff and vicinities, to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

Dry Goods and Clothing Store

OPENED IN DUTCH FLAT,

[A few doors below W. & P. Nichols' Banking House,] by

CHARLES ADLER.

I have all the latest styles and patterns of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., usually kept in any store in the State, which I sell at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ Call and examine my goods, whether you wish to purchase or not. Jan 2-6

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY!

HENRY RUSERT.....Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTAblished Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed, and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment. Fresh

Bread, Cakes and Pies

always on hand, together with an excellent assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

and an attentive and accommodating bar tender always ready to attend to the *spiritual* wants of those who may favor him with a call.

MARCH 20, 1863.—tf

THEODORE SCHUBERT,

MANUFACTURER

Of Boots and Shoes,

(Opposite the Brewery.)

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the residents of Dutch Flat and vicinity to the fact that he is now making to order boots of all grades from a

Fine Dress to a substantial Miner's Boot

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Our work is considered equal to the Philadelphia, New York or Boston manufacture. Call and examine.

THEODORE SCHUBERT.

Dutch Flat, May 24, 1862.—3m

LUMBER! LMUBER!

THE DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL IS still in successful operation, where persons can secure the best lumber at the most reasonable rates. All orders filled with promptness, and lumber furnished on terms to make it an inducement to those in need of material to give us a call.

Sugar Pine Lumber

In large quantities, constantly on hand and for sale cheap. To those in want of lumber for

MINING PURPOSES!

We can supply orders with promptness, having superior facilities for sawing, we are enabled to present better terms for contracts.

To Builders and Contractors

Requiring lumber for building purposes, we can be supplied with SEASONED LUMBER of every description on the shortest notice. All kinds of

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.

June 20, 1863. tf J. JONES & CO.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

—AND—

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,

Auburn, Placer County.

GEORGE H. STEPHENS, ...Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR HAVING RESUMED control of this first class hotel, and refitted it with new and desirable furniture are prepared to receive and accomodate visitors in a manner not surpassed by any house in the State. The house is situated in an eligible quarter of the town and presents many features to make it preferable as a stopping place.

The office of the California Stage Company is kept in the American and persons can book their names for any part of the State on any of the various lines.

April 17 tf.

PONY SALOON.

Corner Main and Stockton streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED this spacious and commodious building and refitted it entirely with new furniture, has opened in the same a

Billiard Saloon,

Where may be found two of the best tables in the mountains. The very

Best Liquors, Wines and Cigars.

Constantly on hand, and an accommodating bar keeper in constant attendance to supply the wants of the customers. Come, give the new man a chance.

Aug. 6, 1863.—tf. PONY JONES.

FOR THE UNION!!

In Politics, Religion and Trade.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED THE fire-proof store opposite the Dutch Flat Hotel in which he has just placed an excellent assortment of

Groceries,
Liquors,
Window Glass,
Crockeryware,
Patent Medicines,
Iron and Steel,
Hardware,
Tinware, &c. &c.

Which by a union of customers he is enabled to furnish for a trifling advance on San Francisco cash prices. Those in need of Family Groceries, Provisions, Stoves, Tinware and Crockeryware, will find it to their interest to give me a call.

Having made arrangements with manufacturers of chow, I am enabled to furnish every description of sastings, for which orders are respectfully solicited.

Tin, sheet iron and copperware manufactured and repaired. FRED. BURCKHALTER.

Dutch Flat, August 13, 1863.—tf.

SUMMONS.—State of California, County of Placer—before E. B. Boust, Justice of the Peace, Township No. 4. The People of the State of California to C. W. MILLER and JNO. H. BOKE, greeting: You are hereby summoned to appear before me, at my office in Dutch Flat, Township No. 4, county of Placer, on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to answer unto the complaint of Hugh Gallespie, wherein he sues you for the sum of Two hundred dollars, and eighty-four dollars interest, due on a promissory note drawn by you on the 11th day of August, 1862, for the sum of three hundred dollars, and payable to plaintiff, bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. per month, on which note there appears a credit of one hundred dollars, dated October 30th, when judgment will be taken against you for said amount together with costs and damages, if you fail to appear and answer.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County: Make legal service and due return hereof. Given under my hand this 7th day of September, A. D. 1863.

E. B. BOUST, J. P.,
Township No. 4.

The proper affidavits having been filed in my office by the above named plaintiff, and it appearing to the court that he has a cause of action against the above named defendants. It is ordered that summons be made by publication in the Dutch Flat Enquirer, a newspaper printed in the town of Dutch Flat, Placer county, for the space of three months, at least once a week. Given under my hand this 7th day of Sept., A. D. 1863. E. B. BOUST, J. P.

ELECTION PRO

STATE
Executive

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Election will be held on the TWENTY-FIRST DAY of at which the following officers

A Superintendent of Public
Five Justices of the Supreme
A District Judge for each of the districts:

First District—Composed of Del Norte, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo.

Second District—Composed of Shasta, Tehama, Butte and Plumas.

Third District—Composed of Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Mateo and Contra Costa.

Fourth District—Composed of the city and county of San Francisco, included within the limits of said District, below described.

Fifth District—Composed of San Joaquin, Tuolumne and Calaveras.

Sixth District—Composed of Sacramento and Yolo.

Seventh District—Composed of Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino and Humboldt.

Eighth District—Composed of Humboldt, Klamath and Trinity.

Ninth District—Composed of Shasta, Trinity and Siskiyou.

Tenth District—Composed of Yuba, Sutter, Colusa and Butte.

Eleventh District—Composed of Calaveras, Amador and Tuolumne.

Twelfth District—Composed of San Mateo and all that part of the county of San Francisco described as follows: Commencing at the boundary of said city and county, on the line with the center of Bush street, and thence running easterly in a line with the center of Bush street to the center of Kearney street; thence northerly along the center of Kearney street, with the northern side of the City Hall or County House; thence easterly to the line of the City Hall or County House, sixty-five feet from the center of Kearney street; thence at right angles with the Southern line of said Hall or House, westerly along the southern line of said Hall or House, to the easterly line of Kearney street; thence northerly along the eastern line of Kearney street, to the center of Clay street; thence easterly along the center of Clay street to the bay of said city and county.

Thirteenth District—Composed of Tulare, Fresno, Merced, Mariposa and Tuolumne.

Fourteenth District—Composed of Placer and Nevada.

A County Judge for each of the Counties:

Alameda, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Contra Costa, Del Norte, Fresno, Humboldt, Klamath, Lake, Marin, Mariposa, Monterey, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Stanislaus, Sacramento, Tuolumne, Tulare, Tehama, Yolo and Yuba.

A Probate Judge for the City and County of San Francisco.

The attention of the Boards of Supervisors is directed to the section entitled "An Act to amend an Act to regulate elections," passed March 27, 1855. (See Statutes of 1855.)

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed. Done at Sacramento, City of Sacramento, this [illegible] day of Sept., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

LELAND STANFORD.

Attest:
ALEX. H. TUTTLE, Secretary of State.

IT IS ORDERED, That in accordance with the foregoing Proclamation of the Governor, and the laws regulating the election of Justices of the Peace, and a Special Judicial Election for the County of Placer, that

On Wednesday, October 21st, at the various precincts established by the Board of Supervisors of this county, the Inspectors, Judges and Clerks of Election, appointed by the Board of Supervisors, shall open the polls, receive the votes of the qualified electors of the county, and conduct the election in accordance with the laws regulating elections.

Township No. 1.

Bath's Bar—Isaac Jamieson, Jr., Henry and Isaac Smith, Judges.
Wilkerson—John McGillis, Thomas Hughes and H V Dudley, Judges.
Dutch's Bar—J C Hemphill, Wm Rogers and J Nickerson, Judges.
Gault House—J. Williams, Wm Friend and G Beach, Judges.
Dry Creek—J C Ball, Inspector, and James Rice, Judges.

Township No. 2.

Virginia—T B Hopper, Inspector, and George Glass, Judges.
Gold Hill—D Mahoney, Inspector, D Willard, Judges.
Wilson—P P Taylor, Inspector, and Henry Markley, Judges.
Ophir—W G Taylor, Inspector, George Hursh, Judges.

Township No. 3.

Auburn—J R Gaskill, Inspector, Randall and Horace Baldwin, Judges.
Rattlesnake—A Cook, Inspector, S Morse, Judges.
Orr's Ranch—W H Orr, Inspector, and W Page, Judges.
Nedsburg—J Lively, Inspector, and A C Neil, Judges.
Rock Creek—John O'Farrell, Inspector, as Stanley and A J Newton, Judges.

Township No. 4.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
Executive Department. }

NOTICE is hereby given that a Special Judicial Election will be held on WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, at which the following officers are to be elected:

A Superintendent of Public Instruction.
Five Justices of the Supreme Court.
A District Judge for each of the following Districts:

First District—Composed of the counties of San Diego, San Bernardino, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo.

Second District—Composed of the counties of Tehama, Butte and Plumas.

Third District—Composed of the counties of Monterey, Santa Cruz, Santa Clara, Alameda and Contra Costa.

Fourth District—Composed of that portion of the city and county of San Francisco which is not included within the limits of the Twelfth Judicial District, below described.

Fifth District—Composed of the counties of San Joaquin, Tuolumne and Mono.

Sixth District—Composed of the counties of Sacramento and Yolo.

Seventh District—Composed of the counties of Marin, Sonoma, Mendocino, Napa, Lake and Solano.

Eighth District—Composed of the counties of Humboldt, Klamath and Del Norte.

Ninth District—Composed of the counties of Shasta, Trinity and Siskiyou.

Tenth District—Composed of the counties of Yuba, Sutter, Colusa and Sierra.

Eleventh District—Composed of the counties of Calaveras, Amador and El Dorado.

Twelfth District—Composed of the county of San Mateo and all that portion of the city and county of San Francisco lying south of a line described as follows: Commencing at the western boundary of said city and county at a point in a line with the center of Bush street, in said city; thence running easterly in a line with and through the center of Bush street to the center of Larkin street; thence northerly along the center of Larkin street to the center of Pine street; thence easterly along the center of Pine street to the center of Kearney street; thence northerly along the center of Kearney street to a point in a line with the northern side of the City Hall or Court House; thence easterly to and along the northern line of the City Hall or Court House to a point sixty-five feet from the eastern line of Kearney street; thence at right angles southerly to the southern line of said Hall or Court House; thence westerly along the southern line of said building to the easterly line of Kearney street; thence southerly along the eastern line of Kearney street to the center of Clay street; thence easterly along the center of Clay street to the eastern boundary of said city and county.

Thirteenth District—Composed of the counties of Tulare, Fresno, Merced, Mariposa and Stanislaus.

Fourteenth District—Composed of the counties of Placer and Nevada.

A County Judge for each of the following counties:

Alameda, Amador, Butte, Calaveras, Colusa, Contra Costa, Del Norte, El Dorado, Fresno, Humboldt, Klamath, Lake, Los Angeles, Merced, Marin, Mariposa, Monterey, Mendocino, Mono, Napa, Nevada, Placer, Plumas, Sacramento, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Joaquin, San Luis Obispo, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, Shasta, Sierra, Siskiyou, San Mateo, Solano, Sonoma, Sutter, Stanislaus, San Francisco, Trinity, Tuolumne, Tulare, Tehama, Yolo and Yuba.

A Probate Judge for the city and county of San Francisco.

The attention of the Boards of County Supervisors is directed to the second section of an Act entitled "An Act to amend an Act to regulate elections," passed March 23, 1850; passed April 27, 1855. (See Statutes of 1855, page 169.)

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of State to be affixed. Done at Sacramento, California, this 9th day of Sept., in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of Cal.

Attest:
A. A. H. TUTTLE, *Secretary of State.*

IT IS ORDERED, That in accordance with the foregoing Proclamation of the Governor of this State, and the laws regulating the elections in this State, a Special Judicial Election be held

On Wednesday, October 21st, 1863,

at the various precincts established by the Board of Supervisors of this county, for the following State and County officers, to wit:

One Superintendent of Public Instruction,
Five Justices of the Supreme Court
One District Judge for the 14th District—Placer and Nevada counties.
One County Judge.
Two Justices of the Peace for each Township.

It was also ordered that polls be opened at the following precincts, and that the following officers be and the same are hereby appointed, as follows:

TOWNSHIP 1.

Bed's Bar—Isaac James, Inspector; J P. Cheney and Isaac Small, Judges.
Withered—John McGinley, Inspector; A J Higgins and H V Dudley, Judges.
Dolan's Bar—J C Hampton, Inspector; G M Rogers and J Nickerson, Judges.
Gault House—Jo Williams, Inspector; Charles Friend and G Beach, Judges.
Dry Creek—J C Ball, Inspector; R Butterfield and James Rice, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 2.

Virginia—T B Harper, Inspector; A J Abbott and George Glass, Judges.
Gold Hill—D Mahoney, Inspector; T Ross and D Willard, Judges.
Wilson—P P Kaylor, Inspector; R P Arlingham and Henry Markley, Judges.
Ophir—W G Taylor, Inspector; W Galver and George Hursh, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 3.

Auburn—J R Gwynn, Inspector; John R Crandall and Horace Baldwin, Judges.
Rattlesnake—A Cook, Inspector; A Cassidy and S Morse, Judges.
Orr's Ranch—W H Orr, Inspector; D Oliver and W Page, Judges.
Neilsberg—J Lively, Inspector; M. Buckley and A C Neil, Judges.
Rock Creek—John O'Farrel, Inspector; Thomas Stanley and A J Newton, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 4.

Lisbon—Geo W Applegate, Inspector; J B Starbuck and J E Simpson, Judges.
Manhattan Bar—W B Osborn, Inspector; R D Hart and A McGregor, Judges.
Illinoistown—W A Himes, Inspector; J Keck and John Knecland, Judges.
Gold Run—D Wells, Inspector; — Bown and and Wm Morgan, Judges.
Dutch Flat—B H Bartlett, Inspector; F Grohs and M Baker, Judges.
Lost Camp—James Gilson, Inspector; M Borah and D Irwin, Judges.
Texas Diggings—Thos Milhany, Inspector; E H Smithwick and O Monson, Judges.
Ford's Camp Precinct— — Polly, Inspector; Captain Henny and — Polly, Judges.
McDonald's Camp Precinct—J C McDonald, Inspector; Jerry Murray, and John Long, Judges.
Baker Camp Precinct— — Baker, Inspector; — Parker and John McGlanchin Judges.
Haskell Diggins— — Haskell, Inspector; John Johsonnisos and James Snider, Judges.
Knoxville—Henry Case, Inspector; P S Tracy and E H Bartlett, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 5.

Forest Hill—Joe. Follensby, Inspector; J. P. Costner and Thomas Rea, Judges.
Yankee Jim's— — Weldon, Inspector; J C Frazier and John Vail, Judges.
Todd's Valley—Charles Constable, Inspector; John B Russell and James Withers, Judges.
Smith's Ranch— T Casey, Inspector; M. Doughterty and T Hosmer Judges.
Hoosier Bar—Dr Ross, Inspector; — Newhall and — Woods, Judges.
Poverty Bar—Peter Braisted, Inspector; W Bolling and D Williams, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 6.

Bath—L S Moffatt, Inspector; — Blanchard and J N Jones, Judges.
Michigan Bluff—Thomas Sims, Inspector; Jas Blackburn and William Diltz, Judges.
Horse Shoe Bar—H L Pease, Inspector; P McDonald and George Langdon, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 7.

Iowa Hill—E Cunningham, Inspector; P Dugan and John B Currier, Judges.
Monona Flat—G Mills, Inspector; William S Makins and J C P Dow, Judges.
Wisconsin Hill—P Lipp, Inspector; John Spinny and O H Young, Judges.
Grizzly Flat—Chas Parrish, Inspector; W H Jackson, and — Smith, Judges.
Damascus—Captain Randall, Inspector; J Haworth and Captain Conn, Judges.
Humbug Canon—James Linn, Inspector; Dan Collins and W Snyder, Judges.
Green Valley—W Barker, Inspector; G Smith and James Young, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 8.

Deadwood—M Kelly, Inspector; L Ebberts and — Davis, Judges.
Last Chance—Mathew Davis, Inspector; J Hyland, and W Hendershott, Judges.
Antoine Canon— — Collins, Inspector; O S McQuillan and Thomas Gifford, Judges.
Lake Bigler—W T Ferguson, Inspector; J C Coggin, and — Taff, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 9.

Pine Grove—L G Smith, Inspector; J White and John Weaver, Judges.
Horse Shoe Bar—Saml Stancliffe, Inspector; R French and C Morse, Judges.
Auburn Station, (at Town Hall—W D Perkins, Inspector; R L Thompson and George Johnston Judges.
Stewart's Flat—T Hutchison, Inspector; G C Newman and D Hinckley, Judges.
Harrison's (Forks of the road)—A S Whitmore, inspector; John Holder and Wm Henn, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 10.

Fox's Flat—W J Kelly, Inspector; Dan Kyle and Wm Robinson, Judges.
Lincoln—S B Wyman, Inspector; A Mills and D V Mason, Judges.
Dunn Shed—Wm Dunlap, Inspector; J Bristow and J J Lynn, Judges.
Fuller's Ranch—James Hoy, Inspector; R F Warwick and R Fuller, Judges.
Cox's Ranch—Col Cullen, Inspector; L R Chamberlain and Thomas Fairchild, Judges.

M. FANNON,
D. W. MADDEN,
J. R. ROGERS,
} Board of Supervisors.

Attest: W. H. PATTON, Clerk.
October 5, 1863.

THE ATTENTION OF ELECTORS AND BOARDS OF JUDGES OF ELECTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS OF "AN ACT TO REGULATE ELECTIONS."

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of each Inspector to be at the place where the polls are to be opened in the precinct for which he is appointed, from eight o'clock in the morning until sunset on the day of election.—Should such Inspector not appear at eight o'clock in the morning the electors present at the place where the polls are to be opened, may appoint an Inspector for the precinct.

SEC. 8. The Board of Inspectors for each precinct, shall, before the time of opening the polls, appoint two suitable persons to act as clerks.

SEC. 9. Before any election shall be opened the Inspector, Judges, and Clerks, shall each, before any officer authorized to administer oaths, take an oath that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties assigned him by law. If there is no person present authorized to administer oaths, the Inspector shall administer the same to the Judges and Clerks, and one of the Judges shall administer the oaths to the Inspector.

SEC. 20. The Inspector shall be Chairman of the Board, and after its organization, shall have power to administer all necessary oaths which may be required in the progress of the election. He shall also have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in the Board of Judges or by absence or refusal to serve of either of the clerks, after the polls have been opened.

SEC. 22. At all elections the polls shall be opened at eight o'clock in the morning, and shall continue open until sunset, at which time the Judges shall close the polls: Provided, that the Judges of the election may take a recess of one hour at any time they may think proper during the day, before three o'clock in the afternoon.

SEC. 23. The Board of Judges, before they commence receiving ballots, shall cause it to be proclaimed aloud at the place of voting that the polls are opened.

SEC. 24. The voting shall be by ballot—The ballot shall be a paper ticket containing the names of the person for whom the elector intends to vote, and designating the office to which each person so named is intended by him to be chosen.

SEC. 25. Whenever any person offers to vote the Inspector shall pronounce his name in an audible voice, and if there be no objection to the qualifications of such persons as an elector, shall receive his ballot and in the presence of the other Judges put the same, without being opened, into the ballot-box.

SEC. 26. The name of each elector whose ballot has thus been received, shall be immediately entered by each clerk, in the column of his poll list, headed "names of voters," numbering each name in the additional column as it is taken down, so that it may be seen at any time whether the two lists agree.

SEC. 27. Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the Inspector, or either of the Judges, or any legal voter, and it shall in all cases be the duty of the Inspector and each of the Judges to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

SEC. 28. When any person offering to vote is challenged, it shall be the duty of the board of Judges to declare to him the qualification of an elector.

SEC. 29. If such person shall still insist that he is entitled to vote, and the challenge shall not be withdrawn, the board of Judges, in their discretion, may administer an oath or affirmation to the voter: "You swear (or affirm) that you are a citizen of the United States, that you are of the age of twenty-one years, according to the best of your information or belief; that you have resided in the State six months next preceding the election, and in this county (or district, or township, as the case may be) thirty days and that you have not before voted this day."

SEC. 30. If the person thus challenged shall take the oath as tendered to him by the board of judges he shall be admitted to vote, and it shall not be lawful after he has taken such oath or affirmation, for said board to examine witnesses touching his want of qualifications; but if he shall refuse to take the oath or affirmation so tendered to him his vote shall be rejected.

SEC. 31. If the vote of any person be challenged on the ground that he has been convicted of an infamous crime, or disfranchised by any court of competent jurisdiction, he shall not be required to answer any questions respecting such alleged conviction; and in the absence of any authenticated records of such facts, it may be competent for two disinterested witnesses upon oath to prove the same.

SEC. 32. When the polls are closed, proclamation thereof shall be made at the place of voting and no votes shall be afterwards received.

SEC. 33. As soon as the polls are closed on the afternoon of the day of the election, the judges shall open the ballot box and commence counting the votes, and in no case shall the ballot box be removed from the room in which any election shall be held, until all the ballots are counted; the counting of ballots shall in all cases be public. The ballots shall be taken out carefully, one by one, by the Inspector or one of the Judges, who shall open them, and read aloud the name of each person contained therein, and the office for which each person is voted for.—Each clerk shall write down each office to be filled and the name of each person voted for, for such office, and shall keep the number of votes by tallies, as they are read aloud by the Inspector or Judge.—The counting of the votes shall be continued without adjournment until all are counted.

SEC. 34. If two tickets are folded together, they shall both be rejected; and if more persons are designated on any ticket for any office than are to be elected for such office, such part of the ticket shall not be counted for any of them; but no ticket shall be lost for want of form, if the Board of Judges can determine to their satisfaction the person voted for and the office intended.

SEC. 35. As soon as all the votes are read off and counted a certificate shall be drawn up on each of the papers, containing the poll list and tallies, or attached thereto, stating the number of votes each person voted for has received, and designating the office to fill which he was voted for, which number shall be written in words at full length. Each certificate shall be signed by the clerks, Judges and Inspector. One of said certificates, with the poll list and tally paper to which it is attached, shall be retained by the Inspector, and preserved by him at least six months. The ballots shall be strung upon a chord or thread by the Inspector during the counting of the ballot, in the order in which they are entered upon the tally list by the clerks, and said ballots, together with the other of said certificates, with the poll list and tally paper to which it is attached, shall be sealed up by the Inspector in the presence of the Judges and clerks, and indorsed "Election Returns," and be directed and delivered or sent by the Inspector to the county clerk of the county in which the election is held, and the said ballots shall be kept for at least six months by said clerk; and if any person be of the opinion that the vote of any precint shall not have been correctly counted, he may appear on the day appointed for the Board of Supervisors to open the returns, and demand a recount of the vote of said precinct, and the Board of Supervisors shall proceed to recount the vote of the precinct that is so claimed to have been incorrectly counted.

SEC. 36. The said package shall be delivered to the County Clerk by one of the Judges or Clerks of the election in person, or may be sent by private hand, or by mail. If sent by private hand the person delivering it shall, before the County Clerk take and subscribe an affidavit that the package was delivered to him by one of the Judges (naming him,) that it has not been out of his possession since it was received, and has undergone no alteration while in his possession. The affidavit shall be endorsed on the package. If sent by mail, it shall be mailed by one of the Judges, and the postmaster shall make on it an endorsement that he received it from one of the Judges (naming him.)

SEC. 104. If any Inspector, Judge, or clerk of any election shall, previous to putting the ballot of any elector in the ballot box, attempt to privately or find out any name or names on such ballot which shall have been handed in by said elector in a folded form, or if any Inspector, Judge or clerk of any election shall open, or suffer the folded ballot of any elector which has been handed in to the Board of Judges, to be opened or examined into previous to putting the same into the ballot box, or if any Inspector, Judge or clerk of an election shall make or place any mark or device on any folded ballot which has been handed in to the Board of Judges by any elector, with the view to ascertain the name of any person or persons for whom such elector shall have voted at any such election, or if any Inspector, Judge or clerk of an election, without the consent of the elector, shall disclose the name of any person or persons which such Inspector, Judge or clerk, shall have fraudulently or illegally discovered to have been voted for such elector at any such election, every such Inspector, Judge or clerk of an election so offending, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars. Every person who shall forge or counterfeit returns of an election purporting to have been held at a precinct, town, or ward, where no election was in fact held, or shall willfully substitute forged or counterfeit returns of election in the place of the true returns, for a precinct, town, or ward, where an election was actually held, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than two years, and not more than ten years. Every person who shall willfully add to or subtract from the votes actually cast at an election, in any returns of such election, whether such person be an officer of such an election or not, every officer of elections who shall willfully make false and fraudulent returns, in any manner whatever, of an election held in any precinct, town, or ward, and every person whomsoever, whether officer or not, to whom or through whom any such returns are required by law to be made, whether such person be County Clerk, Messenger, Secretary of State, or other person, who shall alter such election returns, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than one nor more than five years.

Every person who shall aid or abet in the commission of the offenses mentioned in this section, or who, being present at or cognizant of the commission of said offenses, and shall not give information thereof as soon as practicable to the District Attorney, or Grand Jury of the proper county, or to some Justice of the Peace of such county, shall, for every such offense, be punished, upon conviction thereof, by imprisonment in the County Jail for the period of six months, or in the State Prison for a term of not more than two years.

The attention of Inspectors and Judges is called to an Act to amend an act to regulate elections, passed March 23d, 1850, on page 160 of the Statute of 1850.

And the attention of the Inspector of election is especially drawn to his duty under section 35, in relation to sending ballots to the County Clerk.

The above is the law regulating Elections in this State, and the Boards of Election in the different Precincts are required to comply with it.

The National *Republican*, in referring to the statement that "a guard is kept about the residence of Jeff. Davis night and day to keep him from running away," declares it has positive knowledge that at the time of Stoneman's raid, Davis and his Cabinet left Richmond in a special train for Petersburg to avoid being captured. It is inclined to believe that the guard is used to protect the arch-rebel from the starving poor or the assassins knife. Matters have come to a crisis when Davis's life is not safe in his Executive mansion.—*Appeal.*

We do not mean to be impertinent, but if the fact of the "arch-rebel" having a guard is indicative of a "crisis" to the Confederate government, what does it indicate to the Government of the United States the fact of Mr. Lincoln's having a guard? To protect him from his friends?

THE steamer St. Louis which sailed from San Francisco on Saturday carried off $1,633,387.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLIVE LODGE, No. 81, I. O. O. F. hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

W. C. RICHMOND, N. G.
J. T. MATHEWSON, REC. SEC. jal-6m

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Open from 7 A. M., to 9 P. M. Mail closes daily at 9 o'clock, P. M.

Office open on Sundays from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 10 A. M., and one hour in the evening on the arrival of the mail.

C. B. PLUMMER, P. M.

NEW CASH STORE,

Main Street, above Stockton.

H. DAVIS HAVING PURCHASED THE entire stock of goods of Messrs. H. C. Harvey & Co., would invite the attention of all to the fact that he is prepared to furnish all articles in his line at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. Buying for cash he is enabled to sell at reduced rates for cash. An excellent assortment of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY,
PRESERVES,
LIQUORS,
GRAIN, &c.,

Of the purest quality will be constantly kept on hand, and sold as

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and fair dealing to receive a portion of the patronage. ☞ Goods packed to Order, free. ☜
May 21-tf

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

WE THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS CREATED by "An Act for the better protection of the Treasury of Placer county," approved April 6th 1863, do hereby certify that in pursuance of our duties as set forth in said Act of the Legislature of the State of California, we have examined the books and papers in the office of E. M. Bauvard, the Treasurer of Placer county, and find that there should be on the 14th day of September A. D. 1863, on the close of the official business of said day the amounts in the several county funds as specified below, namely:

County Fund	$13,688 02
Redemption do	893 92
Hospital do	1,916 00
School do	163 18
School Districts	6,579 31
Road do	1,882 43
County Judges' Fund	133 13
Indian Fund	37 60
Estates of Deceased Persons	120 84
Total amount	$25,113 43

And we further certify, that we have counted the money in the Treasury of Placer county, and find that there is in said Treasury, in United States gold and silver coin, the sum of Twenty-five thousand four hundred and thirteen 43-100 dollars.

H. FELLOWS, County Judge.
[I. R. S.] JO. HAMILTON, Dist. Attorney.

M. FANNON,
JAS. R. ROGERS,
D. W. MADDEN.
} Board of Supervisors.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me a Notary Public in and for Placer county, this fourteenth day of September A. D. 1863. R. R. PATTON,
Sept. 17.-1m Notary Public.

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR sale at the ENQUIRER OFFICE.

R. H. McDONALD, J. C. SPENCER

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Wholesale Drug Importing House
R. H. McDONALD & Co.,
NEW YORK CITY.

The increasing business of our establishment, together with the wants of the trade, have made it necessary to establish a house in the city New York. Our R. H. McDonald is now in that city, and from the facilities for purchasing, shipping, etc., which we now have, we feel confident that we can supply the trade at much lower rates than heretofore.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE and carefully selected stock of superior

Drugs and Medicines,	Retorts and Crucibles,
Chemicals of all kinds,	Druggists Glassware,
Solid and Fluid Extracts,	Brewers' Stock,
Shakers' Herbs,	Soda Water Material,
Eclectic Preparations,	Paints and Oils,
Patent Medicines,	Kerosene and Coal Oils,
Fancy Goods,	Lard and Sperm Oils,
Trusses & Shoulder Br's,	Camphene & burning fluid,
Abdominal Supporters,	Alcohol in Tin.
Assayers' Materials.	

Together with a complete assortment of all articles in the Drug line. We do not intend to be under sold by any house in California. Orders respectfully solicited and goods forwarded to all parts of the Pacific coast and country.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing Druggists, Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., NEW YORK.

The undersigned offer for sale,

300 Carboys Oil Vitrol, "Eastern;"	
3000 lbs Nitric Acid, strong;	
1500 lbs Citric Acid;	
2000 lbs Muriatic Acid;	
3000 lbs Powdered Tartaric Acid, best;	
50 casks super Carb Soda;	
500 ozs Sulph Quinine,	700 doz Wright's Pills
100 ozs Strychnine, pure	20 gross Brandreth's Pills
75 Sulph Morphine,	100 gross Moffat's, Ayer's Jayne's, Lee's and McLane's Pills
100 lbs Iodide Potassa	100 doz Myer's Sarsaparilla & Yellow Dock,
125 lbs Chloroform	10 doz Lyon's Katharion
106 lbs Calomel	500 Jules Haules & Co.'s Extracts, Oils, Cologne, &c.
1000 lbs Spts Nit and Aq Ammonia	70 boxes Castile Soap genuine
600 lbs Balsam Copaiba	100 Cases best Olive Oil
750 lbs Gum Arabic, white	3000 lbs Sal Soda
2000 lbs Flors Sulphur	50 bbls Resin
600 lbs Oil Lemon Bergamot	100 bbls Plaster Paris
3300 gallons Kerosine Oil	10 bbls Marble Dust
1000 gallis pure Lard Oil in tins	20 bbls Whiting
800 gallis Camphene	3000 lbs Shakers' Herbs, fresh
1500 gallis Alcohol, 95 per cent., in tins	100 lbs pure Ground Sage
1100 gallis Linseed Oil	5000 lbs pressed Hops in ¼ ½ and 1lb papers
1000 gallis Neatsfoot Polar and China Nut Oil	2500 lbs Borax
800 gallis Castor Oil	3000 lbs assorted Paints in cans
Origanum, Peppermint	One ton of Putty in bladders and cans
Spruce and Almonds	20 bbls Dye woods
Paint Brushes	Varnishes of all kinds
Whitewash Brushes	Alcohol in Tin.
Hair Brushes,	
Tooth Brushes	
Feather Dusters	
10 bbls refined Lampblack	
20 bbls Irish Moss	
10 cases Isinglass;	
25 bbls Canary, Hemp, Flax and Coriander seeds.	

In quantities to suit, all at the lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing and Wholesale Druggists,
Sacramento.
R. H McDONALD & CO., NEW YORK.

DENTAL

IMPORTING HOUSE.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

SACRAMENTO.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
NEW YORK.

WE respectfully invite the attention of the Dental Profession to our large and complete assortment of dental goods, the following comprising a part only:

Plain and Pivot Teeth,	Ivory Handled Pluggers and Scalers,
Gum Teeth, large assort't,	Steel and Wire Handled
Teeth for Vulcanite work,	Pluggers and Scalers,
gum & plain, great variety	Excavators, burrs & drills
Jones & White's gold foil,	Screws, Punches, Hooks,
Abbey & Son's Gold Foil,	Brushes and Carundum
Watt's Crystal Foil and	Wheels,
Sponge Gold,	Grind Stones and Polish
Tin Foil and Platina plate	Powders,
Gold Plate and Solder,	Lathes,
Dental chairs & head rests,	Mouth Mirrors, different
Forceps, a large variety,	patterns.
Files of all kinds,	

DENTAL CASES.

Chevalier's Best, containing a large number of instruments, Mouth Mirrors, etc. Cases made of mahogany, brass bound, with drawers, etc., all complete. Price according to size and style—from $70 to $175, each.

Anatomical Preparations.

Consisting of Upper and lower Maxillaries, carved exhibiting Nerves on one side and Artery and Vein on the other. Head, with carved Jaw, exposing fangs of Teeth, 32 in number.

Vulcanizers, Vulcanite Teeth, Rubber and everything for doing vulcanite work in the latest and most approved styles, together with nearly everything used by Dentists, all of which we shall sell at very low prices, and respectfully solicit Dentists to call and examine and price our goods.

Goods packed with care and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the Pacific coast.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento, Cal.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Trusses, Supporters, Etc.

Gum Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensary Bandages, Silk Elastic Bandages for Ladies. A very large assortment of articles in this line. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

BREWERS' STOCK.

Fresh Hops, Irish Moss, Burgundy Pitch, Keg Corks. Everything in this line of the best quality. For sale upon reasonable terms.

☞ 20 bales Hops just received by Express.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

ECLECTIC MEDICINES.

We are constantly receiving per express, additional supplies from the manufactories.

TILDON'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, of nearly all the concentrated Medicines, put up in bottles. For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

SODA WATER MATERIAL.

Corks, Acids, Essential Oils, Whiting, Marble Dust, Soda Twine. Everything in the line. For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Assayer's Material.

Crucibles, Retorts, Acids, and a general supply of all articles in this line.

PERFUMERY.

We are constantly receiving articles in this line, direct from Foreign and American manufactories. For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

Brushes, Feather Dusters, Zinc White, Fire Proof Paint, Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw. For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

COAL AND KEROSENE OILS.

Burning Fluid, Lamp Oil, Neats-foot Oil, Lard Oil, Camphene. Knowing the difficulty in procuring a good article, so necessary for brilliant light, we have taken extra pains to import them of the best quality, and can supply our customers with a superior article.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Patent Medicines.

We are agents for the following known Medicines and offer them at REDUCED PRICES:

Sands Sarsaparilla,	Jaynes Sanative Pills,
Ayers Sarsaparilla,	Jaynes Ague Pills,
Myers Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock,	Ayers Pills,
Jaynes Expectorant,	Moffats Pills,
Jaynes Alterative,	Cheesmans Pills,
Jaynes Hair Tonic,	Tildens Fluid Extracts,
Ayers Pectoral and Ague cure,	Tildens Sugar Coated pills
Wistar's Bals Wild Cherry	Tilden's Pearls of Ether and Chloroform,
	Moffats Phoenix Bitters,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRAMENTO.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
NEW YORK.
jul8-tf

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

I. H. LECAMP. R. RUDEPOHL.

BOOT, SHOE AND DRY GOODS STORE,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

R. RUDEPOHL & CO., RESPECTFULLY informs the public of Dutch Flat that they have on hand and are constantly receiving a well assorted stock of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
BLANKETS, TRUNKS, VALISES,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS'
GAITERS, SHOES AND TIES,

From the most celebrated Eastern manufactories together with an excellent supply of

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods,

Which they are enabled, from their connection with houses below, to sell at the lowest market prices.

☞ Particular attention paid to the manufacturing and repairing of boots and shoes. ap3-tf

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GEORGE W. HEPPARD,

House Sign and Ornamental PAINTER,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

Every description of work executed in the best style. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. ap2-tf

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PLACER BREWERY.

BOOMERANG.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED this well known establishment and favorite resort, will hereafter keep it in the best style having always on hand the best

Wines and Liquors!

Cigars and fresh brewed lager. By strict attention to business and accommodation to customers he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. Call and see me.

March 13th, 1862.—tf J. F. MEYER.

BED ROCK SALOON,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

GEO. L. SLOCUM,..... Proprietor.

KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand the finest

Wines, Brandies, Cigars

and playing cards in the market, in lots to suit customers. Billiard Balls, Cues and Cue Waters purchased for customers at lowest city prices.

December 4, 1862.—tf

PLACER BUTCHER SHOP,

Corner of Sacramento and Main streets, Dutch Flat, Cal.

F. GROHS, DESIRES TO INform the public that he constantly keeps on hand a good assortment of fresh BEEF, PORK, MUTTON and Homemade SAUSAGE, which he sells at the most reasonable rates. Persons at a distance supplied daily.

March 13, 1862—tf

Dutch Flat Saw Mill.

THE ABOVE SAW MILL being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer county. We have on hand a general assortment of seasoned and green lumber, Lard and soft lumber, and having

Reduced the Prices!

to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a *Little* lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity.

We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet.

Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to

Miners and Builders

Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Lumber delivered to any point within ten miles. ALLEN TOWLE.

Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1860. tf

GEO. RANDOLPH, HENRY BRINKMAN.

RANDOLPH & BRINKMAN'S

FASHIONABLE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

AND

Barber Shop.

Next Door below the Post Office, Main Street, Dutch Flat.

THE PROPRIETORS RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity, or strangers visiting this place, that they cannot be excelled in

Hair Dressing,
Hair Cutting,
Shampooing and Shaving,

by any artists on the Pacific slope, and guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage. November 20.—tf

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LIVERY AND STAGE STABLE.

Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.

THOMAS MORRIS,.....PROPRIETOR.

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST convenient Stable in the place, offers superior accommodations to Teamsters and the traveling public. An extensive Wagon Yard is connected with the establishment.

Horses to let on Livery.

Animals stabled, boarded and groomed by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates.

49-tf

CALIFORNIA STAGE LINE.

From Dutch Flat to Auburn Station.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE, the Coaches of the "California Stage Company" will leave Dutch Flat daily, at 3¼ A. M., for Sacramento, connecting with the cars of the Sacramento, Placer & Nevada Railroad Co., at Auburn station at 10½ A. M., and arriving at Sacramento at 1¼ P. M., same day, connecting with the boats for San Francisco. Returning, leaves Sacramento at 6¼ A. M., daily, connecting with the coaches at Auburn station at 9 A. M., arriving at Dutch Flat at 5¼ P. M.

This line connects at Auburn with the coaches for Forest Hill, Todd's Valley, Yankee Jim's and Michigan Bluffs; at Illinoistown, with coaches for Iowa Hill. Through tickets for all these points can be procured at the Stage office "What Cheer House," Sacramento; also, at the offices in the above named places for Sacramento or Folsom.

Passengers by this line can rely upon receiving every attention necessary for *safety, speed* and *comfort*. August 6, 1863.—tf.

GEO. JOHNSTON. HARDY & GARRISON

JOHNSTON & CO.,

Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

California Produce

Auburn Station, Placer Co.

Mark your goods "J. & CO., Auburn Station." Send receipts to Johnston & Co. mar28-1m

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WATCH AND CLOCKMAKER,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

P. W. BERGANTZ,

HAVING OPENED HIS SHOP NEXT door to Rudepohl & Co., is prepared to do every description of work in his line in the best manner.

JEWELRY made and repaired on short notice at reasonable prices. Those having work to be done need but give me a trial. All work warranted.

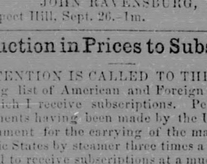
Sept. 17.-tf.

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,

Will constantly keep on hand all kinds of

HARDWARE!

STOVES,



STOVES,

TINWARE, &c., &c.,

Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners!

The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "**Honest Miners,**" that he is prepared to furnish Iron, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb, or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to fit up their Claims with Iron Pipe this fall will consult their interests by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.

Together with a general assortment of all articles in his line. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of

Hydraulic Pipe, Hose Pipe!

or anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates. ap10-tf

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PICTURE GALLERY!

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS THE ladies and gentlemen of Dutch Flat and vicinity that having made improvements in the art, he is now prepared to take likenesses in any manner desired.

Ambrotypes and Photographs!

taken to order. Those desirous of sending their likenesses to the "Old Folks at Home" have now an opportunity. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. O. B. SILVER.

May 28, 18 63.—tf.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LEBANON company will be held at Prospect Hill, October 21st, 1863, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing a Secretary, Treasurer, and three Directors. Also, to transact other important business to the company. By order of the Directors.

JOHN RAVENSBURG, Secretary.
Prospect Hill, Sept. 26

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

The noble horse who toils for thee,
And does thy bidding willingly,
Endowed by God with instinct rare,
Should in thy love and kindness share.
The patient ox, who meekly bows
Beneath the yoke, and daily plows
The rugged field, should surely be
Repaid with tenderness by thee.

O, spare the lash!—remember they
Have not *thy* gift—bright reason's ray:
Be gentle to the helpless brute—
Kindness is heaven's own attribute.

AMERICAN SHEEP ABROAD.—A Hamburg correspondent, writing in relation to the International Exhibition at that place, says,—Among the live stock there was no exhibition from the United States except in the sheep department—and there, George Campell of Vermont took two first prizes and one second. A great dissatisfaction having been expressed among the German and French exhibitors that America should take these prizes, and complaint being openly made that more meritorious sheep were on the ground, Col. Needham, Commissioner from Vermont, proposed a sweepstakes premium for the heaviest and cleanest fleece—the weight of the sheep being taken into the account; the premium to be one hundred dollars—the competitors to pay an entry fee of ten dollars each—the judges to be appointed by the German association, and the sheep to be sheared on the ground. Mr. Campbell, the successful American exhibitor, entered cordially into this arrangement, but the German and French exhibitors declined it.

Twelve sheep exhibited by Mr. Campell, were sold on the fair ground to Count Scheer Thoss, for five thousand dollars.

The correspondent referred to above, wrote that although America was not largely represented in her manufactures, she was well represented. The following awards were made to articles of American manufacture:

Cyrus B. McCormick of Illinois, for the introduction and perfection of practical mowing machines—a Gold Medal.

Seymour, Morgan & Co. of New York, for first class reaping and mowing machine– large silver medal.

Tomson & Avery, Pennsylvania, for the best horse power—Silver medal.

James A. Saxton, Ohio, for Ball's mowing and reaping machine—Large bronze medal.

John Kelsey, Pennsylvania, for improved harrow and cultivator—Large bronze medal.

Whittemore, Belcher & Co., Massachusetts, for an assortment of agricultural implements and machinery—Large bronze medal.

L. P. Rose, Michigan, for elegantly finished implements—Large bronze medal.

E. C. Tainter, Massachusetts, for plaining and tenanting machine—Large bronze medal.

George Campbell of Vermont, for Willard's patent root cutter—Large bronze medal.

John Vanderbilt of New York, for Agricultural implements and machinery—Large bronze medal.

John W. Free of Indiana, for fanning mill—Large bronze medal.

Hall & Spear of Pennsylvania, for splendid plow—Bronze medal.

Solon C. Hubbell of New York, for seed sower—Large bronze medal.

[*Stock Journal.*

BEES.—In September and October bees are very apt to rob each other, and many families have been destroyed in this way. The remedy is to lower the hives down and give but one passage way, and that not over two inches long for the strongest families, and to be contracted according to the strength of families down to a compass that will only admit a few bees to pass in and out at the same time. This is the *preventive* remedy. The popular hives well filled with honey will require but little protection, but those hives that have been left weak by too much swarming, or from any other cause, are in danger. Whenever an unusual bustle is noticed around a hive, with dead bees on the ground in front, and the occupants of the hive around in squads on the alighting board, with stronger bees held as prisoners, you may know there is danger. Numbers of bees will be slowly flying around on a level with the entrance, as if seeking for an unguarded passage, making a louder noise than usual. At twilight, when all other hives are quiet, bees will be seen to leave a robbed hive and fly away to their houses. This is the most sure test. In such a case, close the hive entirely for a day, but give the bees air. You may then open the passage way a very little, so as to allow a single bee to pass. Leave it thus for a day or two, when it may be enlarged if no furtber trouble is apprehended.

BREEDING QUALITIES IN ANIMALS.—It is well known that the good and bad qualities of the dam or the sire are almost invariably imparted in a greater or less degree to his progeny, and not for one generation alone is this the case, but it may be frequently traced through a long line of blood. In nothing is this training back so clearly shown as the manner in which colors will break out, even in remote generations. Having then decided upon the qualities which we wish to see predominate, let the male animal be chosen from a family possessing them. If milk is desired, a bull, descended from a cow that is a good milker, should be used, and the same as to other properties. By studying more closely the habits of our animals, and paying due attention to those qualities in the selection of males, there is no reason why a valuable combination of qualities—like those of milking and feeding—may not be obtained.—*American Stock Journal.*

HEMLOCK FOR SHEEP.—A correspondent of Wyoming county, N. Y., writes us that he keeps his sheep healthy in winter by placing hemlock brush in the sheep-yard. The sheep eat the brush readily, as well as the bark from the limbs. In the summer, if his sheep have the scours, he takes them off the grass for a few days, and confines them on hemlock bark or the boughs.

HOOF AIL.—A Minnsota correspondent of one of our exchanges says a sure cure for hoof ail in cattle is a mixture of about one-half ounce of corrosive sublimate dissolved in a pint of rum. The hoof should be cleansed and a teaspoonful of the mixture applied at a time.—Repeat the applications if necessary. He has never know the remedy to fail.

GABRIEL'S HORN.—It is said that at one time when Lorenzo Dow preached under a large spruce pine in South Carolina, he announced another appointment for preaching in the same place on that day twelve months. The year passed, and as Lorenzo was entering the neighborhood the evening preceding his appointment he overtook a colored boy who was blowing a large horn, and could, as I have often heard them, send forth a blast which wakad the echoes of the distant hills.

Overtaking the blower, Dow asked him his name.

"My name? Gabriel sir," replied the brother in ebony.

"Well, Gabriel, have you been to Church Hill?"

"Yes, massa, I have been dar many a time."

"Do you remember a big spruce pine on that hill?"

"O yes, massa, I knows dat pine."

"Did you know that Lorenzo Dow had an appointment to preach under that tree to-morrow?"

"O yes, massa, everybody knows dat."

"Well, Gabriel, I am Lorenzo Dow; and if you take your horn and go, to-morrow morning, and climb up into that pine tree, and hide yourself there among the branches before the people begin to gather, and wait there till I call your name, and then blow such a blast with your horn as I heard you blow a minute ago, I will give you a dollar. Will you do it, Gabriel?"

"Yes, massa, I takes dat dollar."

Gabriel, like Zaccharias, was hidden away in the tree in due time. An immense concourse of persons, of all sizes and colors, assembled at the appointed hour, and Dow preached on the judgment of the last day. By his power of description he wrought the multitude up to the opening of the scenes of the resurrection and grand assize, and at the call of the trumpet-peals, which were to wake the sleeping nations.

"Then," said, he "suppose my dying friends, that this should be the hour; suppose you should hear, at this moment, the sound of Gabriel's trempet." Sure enough, at that moment the trumpet of Gabriel sounded. The women shrieked, and many fainted, the men sprang up and stood aghast; some ran, others fell and cried for mercy; and all felt, for a time, that the judgment was set, and the books were opened. Dow stood and watched the storm till the fright abated, and some one discovered the colored angel who had caused the alarm quietly perched upon a limb of the old spruce, and wanted to get him, and then resumed his theme saying, "I forbid all persons from touching that boy up there. If a colored by with a tin horn can frighten you almost out of your wits, what will ye do when ye shall hear the trumpet thunder of an archangel? How will ye be able to stand in the great day of the wrath of God!" He made a very effective application.

A Washington letter-writer says the demand for places to live in Washington is treble the supply. Rents are enormous, they are greater out Rosecrans' way.

"Tom, what in the world put matrimony into your head?" Well, the fact is, Joe, I was getting short of shirts."

Very *low*-necked dresses are rarely associated with *high* morals. Young men in search ot calico will make a note of it.

In France, love is comedy; in England, a tragedy; in Italy, an opera; in Germany, a melo-drama; in America, a business affair.

There is one advantage in being a blockhead—you are never attacked with low spirits or apoplexy. The moment a man can "worry" he ceases to be fool.

Toleration is the essence of Christianity.—'Tis for God to regard our motives, for man to regard our acts.

That monarch is deserving of no slight commendation who rises, in moral worth, to the level of his lowest subject.

In argument, truth always prevails finally; in politics, falsehood, generally; else states would never fall into decay.

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which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be a guarantee that no one will leave his house dissatisfied, and he pledges himself to spare no pains or expense in providing every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests,

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE is so well known to the people of California, that it seems almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the building or its location. The Proprietor will only remark that it is inferior to no house in the State in all the requirements of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, being in a central location and easy of access from all parts of the city. The ROOMS are large and WELL VENTILATED, and furnished with Spring Mattresses. Water has been introduced into all part of the house.

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in delicate health would do well to try the virtues of this remedy, as it insures a peculiar beneficial influence upon the vascular system not obtained by any other remedy. It quickly removes from the blood and other fluids the impurities of unhealthy secretions, which engenders a long train of diseases, such as Scrofula, Ulcers, Boils, Blotches and Pimples on the face and body, Humors, Pustules, *Sores*, Tumors, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Scald Head, Swelled Neck, Liver Complaint, Lumbago, Chronic Sore Eyes, Gout, Cancer, Enlargement of the Ovaries, and diseases of the Heart, are cured by the renovating action of this truly valuable medicine. It acts like a charm, purifying the blood of all morbid and corrupt matter, and at the same time strengthens and invigorates the whole system.—Salt Rheum will positively yield to the medical powers of this remedy, in conjunction with Hall's Rosemary Cerate, it has cured cases of over twenty years standing, the disease covering nearly the whole surface of the body.

MERCUIAL DISEASES

and all diseases arising from lead, mercury, and arsenic, such as aching pains in the bones, dimness of sight, low fevers, and worst of all, mercurial Rheumatism, are relieved by one bottlee of this remedy. Night sweats, wasting of flesh, spitting of blood, habitual costiveness, and piles—thousands can testify to the efficacy of Hall's Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Iodide of Potass in the above named diseases. It increases the appetite and the flesh, gives a healthy tone and vigor to the whole system, building up a new constitution. As the constitution is the blood and this remedy thoroughly purifies, cleanses, and purges it of impure matters, and at the same time stimulates into healthy action the whole Visceral System, which is engaged in the manufacture of the blood, hence the health of the whole system will follow, and a

LONG LIFE

with a healthy and cheerful mind—sure indications of a healthy body—can be obtained by the most delicate person, by thoroughly purging the blood in the Spring and Fall of the year, with

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Owing to the great and unparalleled success of the remedy, hundreds of unprincipled persons seek to palm off on the public, worthless trash called by the same name. The Genuine Hall's Sarsaparilla contains neither spirits, mercury or arsenic.

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It is preposterous to think that because we are in health, disease will never overtake us. How many have gone forth in the morning and returned home to lay down upon beds of sickness for months! We would remind our readers, that, for a family medicine, nothing can equal SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. Of Humors it is a sure exterminator. Scrofula and Cancer, Rheumatism and Neuralgia, are all cured by this magical remedy. REDINGTON & CO., Agents, 416 and 418 Front street, San Francisco. dec1-6m

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Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "SLIGHT COLD" in its first stage: that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when *Colds, Coughs, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness* and *Sore Throat* are so prevalent. The Troches give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents a box.

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The public, in their eagerness to supply themselves with Sewing Machines making the GROVER & BAKER stitch must not forget to purchase them of the parties who alone are authorized to sell them. All machines sewing from the spools and in which one needle only penetrates the cloth, and having a feed which allows the material to be turned at will are infringements

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All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use, any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the GROVER & BAKER stitch, unless the same are purchased from the *GROVER & BAKER SEWING COMPANY*, or their Agents, or Licenses, and stamped under my patent of September, 10, 14.

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TO THE PEOPLE OF THE

State of California, Oregon, and adjacent Territories:

THE SUBSCRIBER ONE OF YOUR EARLIest citizens of California, and for the most of his time engaged as a Journalist, and particularly of late in a Journal devoted to the chief resources of the Pacific States, respectfully submits the following plan and proposition for the purpose of bringing hither from England, France and Germany the working classes, mechanics artizans, miners, and intelligists for the purpose of developing the resources of our thinly populated States and Territotories, thereby reducing labor, the establishing of Factories, the occupation of the millions of acres of arrable land now lying dormant, and to work our mines. The benefit accruing to our Government—to the marine conveyances—the merchant—the manufacturer, the mining conveyances and professional community cannot but be beneficial, provided the facilities are offered to such emigrants, and according to the tenor of our laws regarding such. For these purposes the subscriber desires to seek only the necessary or pecuniary aid to take him across the Pacific and Atlantic, so that he may be enabled to lay before the people of Europe a work which he has compiled from authentic sources comprising the mineral wealth of the Pacific States, including partly Mexico, Lower California, British Columbia, &c., together with a synopsis of the climatology, agriculture, arts and manufactures, with interesting statistics of our imports and exports, and population. Also, the organic acts of our State, the local and general laws governing mining, the Preemption Act, and kindred subjects pertaining to the Pacific States. The author reserving for himself the right of translation of this work (which has cost him three years of his time to collect and compile) in the German and French languages.

He contemplates making the tour to the Atlantic States and Europe in February or March 1863, and will equip himself with the mineral materials, fossil remains, &c., and illustrate them by diagrams and discourses throughout the Atlantic States and Europe.

Such a work which your petitioner has in view cannot be published in this State without an extraordinary outlay, nor have we the materials artists, or skill in copperplate or wood engraving. The work will comprise from 400 to 500 pages, to be handsomely illustrated with colored plates, maps, &c., quarto form. The subscriber will add thereto a complete list of all the associations and companies, especially mining companies.

He goes to Europe for the purpose of seeing all the manufacturing places, machines and utensils; also to the leading mining districts and metallurgical establishments, to acquire from the best sources there the best mode of treating our rich minerals, and lay these several important features before our people through the *Mining and Scientific Press*, and the work he hereby offers. But the most important subject in his mission is the inducements he will offer to the Europeans of our immensely rich mining fields and agricultural lands, together with the great advantages offered by a liberal and protective government for industrious citizens.

The Subscriber, therefore, calls upon the citizens in the Pacific States who have the interests of our new States nearest their heart, to aid him in thisgr and but laudable undertaking with means. Each subscriber will be furnished with a copy of this work, which is designed to be useful in the counting house, to the professional man and miner. The author desires to state that whatever aid or subscription he may be furnished with by the people or this State he will refund after the publication of the work, or leave the amount to be taker, out in books.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIUS SILVERSMITH.

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WIT AND SENTIMENT!

The husband reads it to his wife, the mother to her children, the lover to his sweetheart, the soldier to his comrades, and the village schoolmaster to the circle around the stove. It is familiar to the sight of every man, woman, and child in our country, and has regular subscribers in several countries of Europe. THE NEW YORK MERCURY is also identified with the greatest patriotism of the age, for several members of its brilliant Staff hold high rank in our noble army, and have made themselves as famous with the Sword as with the Pen. The great illustrating artist of the NEW YORK MERCURY, the inimitable DARLEY, gives the paper the highest attributes of Fine Art; and yet this largest literary weekly of the day promises to surpass it-elf in all these respects during the New Year!

The first NEW YORK MERCURY Novelette for the New Year, to be commenced in the issue of January 3, 1863, is called

VICTORIA;

OR,

THE HEIRESS OF CASTLE CLIFF.

BY COUSIN MAY CARLETON,

AUTHOR OF "GIPSY GOWER," "SYBIL CAMPBELL," "ERMINE," "LA MASQUE," &c., &c.

The productions of this distinguished authoress need no eulogy. Public opinion has long since pronounced them superior to any other novelettes published on this side of the Atlantic; and the true test of their merit is foundin the fact that they are eagerly reproduced, after their publicationin the MERCURY, by the English press. We may add that the new tale, "Victoria," is fully equal in interest and depth of plot to either of those which have secured so large a share of public approval, and we can earnestly recommend it to all story-readers.

THE NEW YORK MERCURY is sold by all newsmen and periodical dealers in America. To subscribers, it is regularly mailed every Saturday morning, for $2 a year; three copies for $5; six copies for $9; eight copies for $12, with an extra copy, *free*, to the getter up of the club. Six months' subscriptions received. *Always write plainly the name of your Post Office, County and State.* We take the notes for all solvent banks at par. Payment must invariabaly be made in advance.

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